The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1838. NO. 48.

For the Colonization Herald.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia, or New Holland, presents a fruitful theme for investigation by nearly all descriptions of persons, whether they come within the large acceptation of philanthropists, and optimists, or in the more restricted class of politicians. An island-continent, with a surface in square miles equal to the whole of Europe, and greater by a third than the United States of America; its largest and longest rivers flowing inwardly, and sometimes entirely lost in its marshes; many of its animals peculiar to this region; some of its quadrupeds able to fly, and some of its birds unable to do so; swans, elsewhere white, are here black; the noises like spirits crying out, or cats fighting, made by some other of the feathered tribe; spiders keeping house, with regular doors, after their fashion; bees without sting, and small as the winged ant; cherries with the stones outside, and other anomalies, are sources of wonderment to the traveller, who looks at the natural features and the animal and vegetable productions of this country for the first time. Nor is the physiological classifier less puzzled at the aboriginal inhabitants, whom he in vain attempts to refer to any of the great families of mankind. They are nearly black; but yet are not of the African or negro race, since their hair is not woolly: their flat noses, dilated nostrils, and prominent jaw bones, separate them from the Caucasian, nor have their crania the configuration of those of the Mongolic race. Unlike nearly all other people on the face of the earth, they have no idea of a Supreme Being, nor any religion nor form of worship. They rank, in fine, the very lowest in the scale of humanity.

Such *was* New Holland. Now a very different race, from an island at the other extremity of the world, have begun in it the work of settlement and colonization. A single spot, Botany Bay, at first intended as a place of banishment for their criminals, has now become but a mere point in the extended and flourishing colony of New South Wales, which is fast advancing into importance, by its population, agricultural and pastoral products, and commercial prosperity. The capital, Sydney, is adorned with grand public edifices, in some of which sit the legislature and executive councils, and a judiciary. And at a distance of nearly 2000 miles on the western coast, is the new free settlement of Swan River, with Perth for its capital. What a cloud of momentous questions press on the attention of the philosophic inquirer, when he contemplates the grand and magnificent results of the system of colonization in Australia—its agricultural and commercial capabilities—the ultimate fate of the aboriginal inhabitants—the real benefits from, and moral fitness of banishment for crimes—the composition of the Anglo-Australian people—the nature of their future government and institutions, after their final independence of Great Britain—the influence which they are destined to exert over the whole of Oceanica, or the island-world between Asia and America, by the diffusion of literature, arts and sciences, and religion. This last is a subject of high interest, since it concerns the substitution of a superior for a degraded race, as occupiers of so large a portion of the habitable world, and the dissemination through the great continent of Asia, of true religion and philosophy.

To the people of the United States, the grand problem of popular and representative government, which in due time will be solved in New Holland, must possess peculiar claims, on the ground of sympathy derived from a similarity, in many respects, of the early history of the two countries—not the least of which is the community of origin of the Anglo-Americans and Anglo-Australians. And here we cannot forbear from remarking, that the Anglo-Saxon stock seems to have been made, in a marked degree, the depositary of a knowledge of the true theory and practice of government, not less than the Jews were in ancient times of the Mosaic law. Let us devoutly hope that the former will not prove unworthy of their high trust, and meet with a necessary and unavoidable chastisement for the dereliction, as severe in many respects as the latter people have had inflicted on them for their self-willedness.

But as it is not our intention to indulge in either prophecy or speculation, we shall proceed forthwith to lay before our readers as clear and succint a notice of the characteristic features of New Holland, its climate, soil and productions; its aboriginal and present inhabitants, as we can make out from the several, and we may add somewhat contradictory statements in the works which we have consulted.

New Holland constitutes a part of the island division of the world called Oceanica, by Malte Brun, or of Australasia by other writers. Under the title of Oceanica, the geographer just mentioned includes all the islands between Africa, Asia and America. Australasia or Australia again, in its more comprehensive meaning, embraces, together with New Holland, the islands of New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Van Dieman's land, New Zealand, &c., whilst the various groupes to the east and south in the Pacific ocean, such as the Society Islands, Friendly Islands, and Sandwich Islands, &c. are included under the name of Polynesia. Most, however, of the late English writers restrict the term Australia to the great island of New Holland, and we shall follow their practice in the following pages.

Australia, that portion of the earth which was the last to be discovered by Europeans, promises in the fulness of time to be among the very first in political and social importance, as it actually is in extent. Its common name of New Holland, as the reader is aware, was first given to it by the Dutch navigator who discovered it in the early part of the seventeenth century. The island was visited successively by voyagers of the same nation, among whom Tasman is most noted. But we are chiefly indebted to the English for a knowledge of its geographical features Its insular character was first discovered by Cook. A survey of its coasts, begun by Flinders in 1801, was finished by King, in 1818 and 1824. It would be unjust, even in this brief notice, not to mention the names of Bougainville, Entrecasteaux, La Peyrouse, and Baudin, who severally enlarged our knowledge of New Holland.

This great island extends from ten to thirty degrees of south latitude, and from a hundred and fifteen to a hundred and fifty-three of east longitude from Greenwich. It averages about 2700 miles in length, from east to west, by 1800 miles in breadth, from north to south. The line of coast, without following all the inflections of the bays &c. is 6000 miles: one of these, the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north side, is 338 miles wide from Cape York to Cape Arnheim, and has nearly 1200 miles in circuit. Few good harbours are to be found in this immense range of coast. The aspect of the shores is dreary and almost desolate; the land being sandy and sterile, except where for some distance a continued barrier of rocks is presented, as between Port Philip and Western Port. According to Captain King, the best harbours, with the exception of Port Jackson, are on the northern coast, on which however no settlement has yet been attempted.

A mountainous range, part of which is called the Blue mountains, extends in a line with the eastern coast, and varies in distance from the latter in different places, but is seldom more than sixty miles inward. This barrier is elevated between two and three thousand feet above the level of the ocean, and consists generally of a succession of hills or ridges, which form obtuse and sometimes acute angles with each other; but in no part of it is there a pass or break sufficient to allow of any of the rivers in the interior escaping in an easterly direction. The consequence is a complete division of the eastern and western waters, and a flow in opposite directions of streams, the heads of which are often close to each other—the one to pursue a short course to the sea; the other through the level land in the interior. A similar range, the Darling, is met with on the western coast of Australia, and hence the outlet for the great rivers for the interior is to the south and the north; more particularly the former.

The rivers to the east of the Blue Mountains are navigable for little more than twenty miles from their mouth. The greater number of them do not run more than twenty miles in a direct line from the sea, although in their tortuous course they may sometimes exceed sixty. At the point where they cease to be navigable, they lose their saltness. But the most remarkable and peculiar features of the rivers in Australia are exhibited in those that rise west of the Blue Mountains, and whose course is in the interior. We are yet unacquainted with the source of some and the termination of others of these. It is only indeed since 1817, through the enterprise of Mr. Oxley, and more recently by the exertions of Captain Sturt, that we have any precise information respecting them. The principle ones are the Macquarie, the Darling, the Castlereagh, the Lachlan, the Morumbidgee, and the Murray. A once favourite, and not yet abandoned belief was, that the rivers which flow westwardly emptied into an inland sea or lake, whence some of them are discharged by streams of considerable size. When Mr. Oxley, the then Surveyor General, had succeeded in tracing the course of the Macquairie to a point where it spread itself in every direction from north-west to south-west, among a wilderness of reeds, he thought he was just approaching the margin of the long sought for Australia sea, into which he supposed this great body of water to be discharged. Not being prepared for obstacles of this kind, Mr. Oxley was obliged to desist from prosecuting any further discoveries at the time; and it was not until the early part of the year 1829 that the real state of things was ascertained by the exploratory party under Captain Sturt. This gentleman's expedition was undertaken during a very dry season, and after some years of excessive drought. He found, in consequence, that, in place of the expanse of water noticed by Mr. Oxley, the river was completely lost, by two or three branches, in the marshes; nor did it re-form afterwards at a distance of twenty-five miles, to which he carefully examined the country. According to Captain Sturt, the waters of the marshes, after trickling through the reeds form a [illegible] them into Morrisetts chain of ponds, which latter again falls into the Castlereagh, about eight miles to the W. N. W. The Bogars, which comes from the south-east, also joins the Castlereagh, and their united waters are poured into the Darling, in a W. by N. direction, in latitude 30° 52′ S. and longitude 147° 8′ East. The Macquaire rises by several branches in the county of Westmoreland, in New South Wales; and after flowing from Bathurst in a direction north of west for some hundreds of miles, terminates in the manner above stated. This termination was the more unlooked for, since but a few miles south of the marshes the river was, in spots, from 30 to 60 yards wide, and 7 to 16 feet deep.

Some idea may be formed of the extreme droughts under which this country sometimes suffers, by the remarks of Captain Sturt on the appearance of the bed of the Castlereagh and other rivers, at the time of his journey. The Castlereagh, which lies to the north-east of the Macquarie and runs in a parallel direction to this latter, exhibits in dry seasons a succession of ponds, rather than a continuous stream. At the point first reached by Captain Sturt, although the channel could not, he thinks, have been less than 130 yards in breadth, there was apparently not a drop of water in it. Its bed consisted of pure sand and reeds; amid the latter was found, after a long search, a small pond fifteen yards in circumference. In following down the course of the Castlereagh, the travellers satisfied themselves that there was a distance of five and forty miles in its bed without any water whatever.

When Captain Sturt was exploring the region in a north-west direction, beyond the marshes in which the Macquaire was lost, he reached a river coming from the north-east and flowing to the south-west, with high precipitous banks. The sight of this body of water was very delightful to men who for many days before had suffered from thirst and heat, and who had been unable to procure drink of any purity, or even in abundance of any kind whatever. We can therefore the more readily conceive their amazement and vexation when, after rushing down to slake their thirst, they discovered that the water was salt. It seemed to Captain S. to be a mixture of sea and land water; but whether its saltness arose from local causes, or from a communication with some inland sea, he knew not. The problem was not long, however, in being solved. Some distance farther down the stream, one of the party, Mr. Hume, "thought he observed a current running," and on closer examination some springs were discovered in the very bed of the river, from which a considerable stream was gushing. Their saline nature was made evident by the incrustations around them; and in fact a quantity of salt was collected from the brink of them. From this point, being in about latitude 30° 17′ and longitude 144° 48′ E., the party retraced their steps. They fell in again with this river ninety miles higher up, where it receives the Castlereagh. Out of compliment to the Governor of New South Wales, it was called Darling, by Captain Sturt. Its direction and course upwards from this region, and its origin are unknown. The traveller whose observations we are here repeating, conjectures that its source is far to the north-east or even north: "the capacity of its channel and the terrific floods that must sometimes rage on it would argue that it is influenced by tropical rains, which could alone cause such floods." The Darling is supposed to receive, higher up, the Dumaresq and Gwydir rivers of Cunningham, the *Keraula* and *Kindur* of the natives, which take their rise among the mountains in the north-eastern region of New South Wales.

The next river of any magnitude which flows from the east to the interior is the Lachlan. It rises in nearly the same line of latitude as the head waters of the Macquaire, to the west of Bathurst; but in place of running, like the latter, nearly north, it takes a westerly or a west by north course, until it is lost or absorbed for a space in marshes between Mount Cunningham and Farewell Hill. Reappearing again, it soon after makes a turn and flows to the south-west for a great distance, to be again lost in marshes, called by the natives the great Calare, which are covered with reeds, and from which its waters are gradually dispersed into the Morumbidgee. Oxley had traced the Lachlan down as far as these last marshes.

The Morumbidgee river rises in the county of Murray, in the south-west corner of New South Wales: its course at first is nearly north, until it joins the Yass, which comes from the north-east; it then takes a westerly direction, chiefly between 34 and 35 degrees of south latitude, and it extends from 148° 40′ to about 142° 30′ east longitude, at which last meridian it falls into a larger river, called the Murray by Captain Sturt, who explored it and afterwards continued his voyage down it into Lake Alexandrina, and thence into Endeavor Bay, on the south-east coast of Australia, at longitude 139° east, and latitude 35° 30′ south. From its junction with the Morumbidgee, the Murray pursues a north-west course, with some bends, until about the point of intersection of the lines of 34° latitude south and 141° longitude east, where it receives a large river, 100 yards wide, coming from the north, and supposed by Captain Sturt to be the Darling, although its waters were no longer salt. It will be remembered that the point at which Captain Sturt stopped in his examination of this last mentioned river, when he went to explore the course of the Macquaire, was 30° 17′ south latitude and 144° 48′ east longitude. Between this and the junction of the supposed Darling with the Murray, is a vast range which is yet a *terra incognita*. The same may be said of nearly all the country between the Morumbidgee and the Murray, to the north, and the sea coast to the south.

(At the moment of printing this article, we have before us "*Major Mitchell's Expeditions into Australia*," some of which were along the Lachlan and the Darling, and in hitherto unexplored regions.)

The geography of Australia reminds us more of the northern part of the American continent, than of the old world. Its mountainous ranges from north to south, within a certain distance of, and parallel to the eastern and western coasts, are wooded to the very top. The course of the rivers thence to the sea is rapid and comparatively short, whilst the longest traverse the valley region or country, the soil of which is alluvial and in many places entirely destitute of wood. In fine, the Blue Mountains to the eastern and the Darling range on the western side of Australia, the rivers Darling, Macquaire, Morumbidgee and Murray—the savannahs and extensive plains traversed by them, may be compared to our Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, the great Mississippi and Missouri, with their tributaries, the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee, and the prairies and barrens in the great valley. In both countries, the rivers are subject to great and rapid rise, and on this account have their inner and outer banks, their lower and upper bottoms. The height of the Blue Mountains in the latitude of Sydney, is about 4000 feet; but to the south and west of these, and running in the same direction, between lat. 35 and 38° S. is the Australian Alps or White Mountains—the summits of which [illegible]

The evidences of diluvial formation are so extensive in the central region of Australia as to irresistibly lead to the conclusion of its having been at no distant period the bed of a great inland collection of waters. Captain Sturt, on this subject, remarks, "My impression when travelling the country to the west and north-west of the marshes of the Macquaire was, that I was traversing a country of comparatively recent formation. The sandy nature of the soil, the great want of vegetable decay, the subsolaceous character of its plants, the appearance of its isolated hills and flooded tracts, and its trifling elevations above the sea, severally contributed to strengthen these impressions on my mind."

During the whole of the first expedition, (that up the Macquaire) "Not a single stone or pebble was picked up on any of the plains, and the only rock formation discovered was a small free stone tract, near the Darling river. There was not a pebble of any kind, either in the bed of the Castlereagh or the creeks falling into it." Malte Brun tells us a similar fact in relation to the Ganges, in which he alleges there is not a pebble to be seen for 400 miles from its mouth.

The trees which were observed along the Macquaire, before entering the marshes, were a variety of the eucalyptus or flooded gum, and the casuarina, (oak) immediately on the banks; dwarf box and the acacia pendula on the plains adjoining, whilst the free stone elevations, from time to time met with, were covered with cypress and beet wood. In the marshes of the Macquaire, as in those of the Lachlan, the chief growth is reeds of different kinds, and especially the polygonum junceum, skirted by blue gum (eucalyptus.) The casuarina is common on the plains to the north of the marshes, and parts of the line of the Macquaire brush consisting of two distinct species of stenochylus and acacia was frequently met with in the plains and on some of the hills. Grass growing, however, in tufts and very luxuriantly, was part of the covering of the plains. The soil of these latter is generally of a light sandy loam.

Along the Castlereagh, the timber was found to consist of box, mountain gum, and the angeophora lanceolata, a tree that is never found except on rich soil.

The southern part of the central valley is watered, as we have already mentioned, by the Morumbidgee and the Murray, &c. Captain Sturt found the face of the country on each side of the first mentioned river, after its escape from the hilly country in which it has its rise, to present nearly the same appearances as that traversed by him in his first expedition further north and along the Macquaire. "Acacia pendula now made its appearance on several plains beyond the river deposits, as well as that subsolaceous class of plants among which the schlerolina and rhagodia are so remarkable."

The Morumbidgee itself, in its progress westward, increased in breadth and continued to rise (deepen?) gradually: in fact it was, says Captain Sturt, a noble stream, very different from those which he had before traced to their termination. Still farther to the south and west, on both sides, the country bore evident marks of being overflowed, at certain seasons, to a great extent. Captain S. does not doubt that at some periods the space northward, between it and the Lachlan, presented the appearance of a vast sea. The only vegetable production on either side of its banks, in these districts, was the polygonum. On approaching the Lachlan, the Morumbidgee loses its bold features and becomes narrow and less rapid. At its junction with the Murray, lower down, its channel was but fifty yards wide, although its course was, as might be expected, more rapid. We shall conclude our sketch of the interior of Australia, by Captain Sturt's description of the valley of the Murray.

Few accessions have been made to Geology and Zoology by the expeditions of Captain Sturt, however meritorious his exertions in other respects. To the second volume of his narrative is appended an account and engraved representations of geological specimens found in the south-west of Port Jackson, in some of which formations were imbedded various fossil remains.

Having discharged a duty by directing attention to, and culling some notices of the still imperfectly known interior of Australia, we shall now proceed to lay before our readers a sketch of those parts of the island which have been colonized, and respecting which our information is more detailed and accurate; and in the actual condition and future prosperity of which every lover of civilization may be presumed to feel a lively interest. The districts in which the process of colonization is going on, are *New South Wales* on the eastern, and Perth on *Swan River* on the western, and *King George's Sound* on the southern side. The colony at Swan River consists of free settlers; that of New South Wales of both free and convict inhabitants. The latter is the oldest, most extensive, and politically important.

NEW SOUTH WALES extends from the 36th to the 32d degree of south latitude; that is to say, from the Moroyo river to the south of Sydney, in one direction, and to the Manning river in the north, and including Wellington Valley within its limits to the westward. Farther north of Manning river are the two penal settlements of Port Macquaire and Moreton Bay. The first of these has, we believe, been thrown open for free settlement and colonization; the latter, which is between 21° and 27° latitude south, still remains for the reception of those convicts who relapse into acts of renewed or aggravated crime in New South Wales proper. In 1829, it was estimated that New South Wales contained 34,500 square miles, or nearly 22 millions of acres.*

This colony is divided into counties, in imitation of the division at home. In the central one, Cumberland is the capital of Sydney; and the inland towns of Paramatta and Liverpool. The southern county adjoining the Murroo river is St. Vincent: the north and eastern one, for the coast takes that direction, bordered by the Manning, is Gloucester; the westernmost one is Bathurst, with a town of the same name, on the Macquaire river.

We have already had occasion to mention the range of mountains by which this country is traversed from north to south. The hilly districts are covered with wood, and perennial verdure prevails to their summits, without brush or underwood. It is admitted by all parties that the proportion of bad or indifferent soil to that which is good in New South Wales is very great. On this point Captain Sturt makes the following remarks:

"The proportion of bad soil to that which is good in New South Wales is certainly very great: I mean the proportion of inferior soil to such as is fit for the higher purposes of agriculture. Mr. Dawson, the late superintendant of the Australian Agricultural Company's possessions, has observed as a singular fact, that the best soil generally prevails on the summit of the hills, more especially where they are at all level. He accounts for so unusual a circumstance by the fact, that elevated positions are less subject to the effects of fire or flood than their valleys or flanks, and attributes the general want of vegetable mould over the colony [illegible] tries to the formation of soil, is wholly prevented. Undoubtedly this is a principal cause for the deficiency in question. There is no part of the world in which fires create such havoc as in New South Wales, and indeed in Australia generally. The climate on the one hand which dries up the vegetation, and the wandering habits of the natives on the other, which induce them to clear the country before them by conflagration, operate equally against the growth of timber and underwood."

"But there is another circumstance that appears to have escaped Mr. Dawson's observation which is the actual property of the trees themselves, as to the quantity of vegetable matter they produce in decay. Being a military man I cannot be supposed to have devoted much of my time to agricultural pursuits; but it has been obvious to me as it must have been to many others, that in New South Wales, the fall of leaves and the decay of timber, so far from adding to the richness of its soil, actually destroy minor vegetation. This fact was brought more home to me in consequence of its having been my lot to spend some months upon Norfolk Island, a distant penal settlement attached to the Government of Sydney. There the abundance of vegetable decay was as remarkable as the want of it on the Australian continent. I have frequently sunk up to my knees in a bed of leaves when walking through its woods: and often when I placed my feet on what appeared externally to be the solid trunk of a tree, I have found it yield to the pressure, in consequence of its decomposition into absolute rottenness. But such is not the case in New South Wales. There no such accumulations of vegetable matter are to be met with; but when the loftiest tree of the forest falls to the ground, its figure and length are marked out by the total want of vegetation within a certain distance of it, and a small elevation of earth, resembling more the refuse or scoria of burnt bricks than anything else, is all that ultimately remains of the immense body which time or accident had prostrated. Thus it would appear, that it is not less to the character of its woods than to the ravages of fire that New South Wales owes its general sterility."

Mr. Dawson informs us that the richest soil and herbage commence at the point on the river where navigation ceases. The poorest on the same authority contain more timber than the best soils, and trees on the former are larger and taller than those found on the latter—the reverse we believe of what obtains in most other countries.

The vegetable productions of New South Wales are not of that varied character nor general usefulness which distinguish them in so many other regions of the world. There is no nutritive grain nor root nor scarcely an edible fruit indigenous to Australia. The wood is brittle, and in the centre of some of the largest trees is found to be decayed. In return it is comparatively incombustible—a quality attributed to the large quantity of aluminous matter in its composition. The principal trees in the colony are the follwing as enumerated by Lieut. Breton.

Iron bark (*Eucalyptus resinefera,*) used for building, but more for fencing.

Blue gum (*Eucalyptus piperita,*) used for ship building and wheelwrights.

Black-butted gum—the same.

Grey gum for fencing, building, &c.

Stringy bark, for boards, and building purposes.

Box, for wheelwrights, ploughs, &c.

These last are also varieties of the Eucalyptus.

Forest oak, (*Casuarina torulosa.*) Swamp oak, (Casuarina paludosa) for shingles and cabinet work.

Cedar, (*Cedrela Australis,*) for cabinet work.

Turpentine (*Tristania albicas,*) for boats, &c.

Sassafras, sometimes three feet in diameter, for flooring, (it is not common.)

Mountain oak: two kinds for carriage work.

Sallow; for gig shafts.

Pear, (*Xylomelum pyriforme,*) for gun stocks.

Apple, (*Xylomelum lanceolata,*) for boards and building purposes.

Carrajong, bark used for making cordage.

White cedar (*Melia Azederach,*) for boards and boat building.

The Australian pear and apple trees only resemble the fruit bearing trees of that name with us in their leaves.

The origin of the names and some of the peculiarities of the above mentioned trees are explained in the following remarks of Surgeon Cunningham.

"The greater portion of our woods are hard, and the trees derive their colonial names from various circum-tances relating to their appearance, productions, or growth. The gum trees are so designated, as a body, from producing a gummy resinous matter, while the peculiarities of the bark usually fix the particular names of the species—thus the blue, spotted, black-butted, and woolly gums are so nominated, from the corresponding appearance of their respective barks; the red and white gums from their wood; and the flooded gums from growing in flooded land. The iron and stringy barks denote at once why they are so named; the apple trees resemble the English apple tree only in leaf; while the leaves of the *tea tree* furnished the colonists with a substitute for the genuine plant in the early period of the colony, and from their containing a saccharine matter required no sugar. In the forest and swamp oaks you will perceive little affinity to the English oak, but the nettle tree will tell you at once by the touch whence comes its designation. The carrygong kalang or sassafras, and the boula, retain their native appellations. The cedar resembles the Honduras mahogany, while the acacias are the common wattles of this colony, their bark affording excellent tar, as well as an extract to export to England; while from their trunks and branches, clear transparent beads of the purest Arabian gum are seen suspended in the dry spring weather, which our young currency bantlings eagerly search after, and regale themselves with."

The exudation from the gum trees or eucalyptus species exactly resembles in taste and appearance the gum kino of the shops and will it is believed display the same medicinal properties. The purest manna is produced in great abundance on a species of the eucalyptus, hence called manniefera.

The same unlooked for and hitherto unexplained appearances of new trees and shrubs in spots which had been cleared of their first growth is seen in Australia as in North America and some parts of Europe. Acacias have often been observed to spring up in places lately cleared, surrounded by forest, and many miles from the nearest place where the tree is known to grow. Such is likewise the case with couch grass. We are told that in Russia when the pine forests are consumed, they are not succeeded by the pine and fir tribe, but by birch, poplar, lime and other trees. So, likewise, when ashes are strewed on highland and heaths in England, clover and vetches are said to make their appearance, and in East Friesland wild clover is made to grow by strewing pearl ashes on peat and [illegible] United States are too familiar to most of our readers to require any specification of them in this place. To those, and we presume that they constitute a large majority of scientific men who do not believe in spontaneous generation, or the evolution of a new being, whether animal or vegetable, without a primordial or seminal principle, the only rational explanation of these facts is that certain manures, or states of soil are required to afford appropriate stimuli to the seeds which had hitherto lain dormant in the ground.

The *height* of the trees in Australia has excited the wonder of travellers—the stems sometimes rising from fifty to eighty feet or more, with a few straggling branches on the top, which have a most uncouth appearance, the entire height of the tree being scarcely under sixty feet and often still more.

The minor indigenous vegetable productions, chiefly the gramina, of Australia, are thus enumerated by Mr. Cunningham: nettles, wild flax, tares, wild indigo, ribgrass of two varieties, chicory, trefoil and burnet; and of the native grasses, oak-grass, rye-grass, fiorin, kangaroo-grass and timothy, blady grass growing in wet flooded alluvial spots, and wire grass upon cold wet washed clays. The Indian doob grass (English creeping dog-tooth grass) introduced into the colony from India many years ago, is rapidly spreading. The blady grass grows often to the height of two or three feet, and from its broad strong leaves makes excellent thatch. A wild cotton plant introduced from Bombay is become a great pest, since having a flying seed like the thistle, it spreads every where. It has filaments upon the stalk resembling flax, and has been exported to England, and manufactured into various articles. Great complaints are made of the destruction of grasses by the catterpillars, which eat it down close to the ground. The native pastures on this account as well as from long drought are often destroyed for a year or two. In general the richest native swards are greatly inferior in point of closeness to old pastures in England—the grass growing as it were in detached tufts.

Of native fruits the list is small. Raspberries are said to grow equal in flavour to, and to be not otherwise distinguished from the English: the currants are strongly acidulous, like the cranberry; they grow on low shrubs not higher than the whortleberry bush. The Australia cherry is destitute both of pleasant taste and flavour; and as already noticed its stone is outside the fruit. Of foreign fruits now climated there is a great variety, viz: oranges, lemons, citrons, nectarines, apricots, plums, peaches, cherries, figs, loquats, grenadillas, quinces, pears, apples, mulberries, pomegranates, grapes, olives, raspberries, strawberries, bananas, guavas, pine-apples, and English and Cape gooseberries and currants. Of shell fruits, again, there are the almond, walnut, chesnut, and filbert; and of other garden fruits, strawberries, melons, peppers, &c. Hence it will have been seen that both the products of tropical and temperate latitudes flourish in Australia. One great and indeed the chief cause of the inferiority of the fruits in this country compared with those of the same kind elsewhere, is a neglect of skilful horticulture, especially, of grafting and inoculation.

Vegetables of all kinds may be abundantly produced. The wild potato strongly resembles the species now in use in Europe, but the stem and leaf are essentially different. It grows on the flooded alluvial margins of the rivers, and at one period of the year composes the chief sustenance of the natives, having the watery look and taste of the gum. Cabbages of the largest growth are obtained in this country. They serve as one of the examples of the prodigious rapidity of vegetation there. "At Liverpool in a small garden, or rather court-yard, I was shown," says Lieut. Breton, "a cabbage, the stalk of which, though crooked, was yet five feet and a half high: and to the uppermost flowers (it had not run to seed) the height from the ground was *thirteen feet*, as measured by an officer of the army and myself; it had produced three heads. At Edinglassie, a beautiful spot on the Nepean, the Rosa multi flora grew from twenty to *thirty feet* in two years; and at a farm on the Hunter, the boughs of a willow had grown sixteen feet in less time. As to the rapidity with which grafts produce fruit, and fruit stones or seeds, plants of good size, it so far exceeds every thing of the kind in England, that although

* And not 22,000 millions as, by an error of the press we suppose, it is laid down by Lieut. Breton.

a traveller, and consequeutly accustomed to 'see strange things' I dare not describe it. Land which at my former visit to New South Wales (1830) was entirely clear of wood, is now (1833) thickly covered by trees of some size; and it always happens that land once cleared and neglected for a year or two, becomes concealed by a forest far more dense than any before seen upon it."

No nutritive grain was found in Australia by the first settlers. At present all kinds, particularly the Cerealia, grow with readiness, and yield an abundant return to the husbandman. On this subject we shall avail ourselves of the following remarks of Mr. Dawson—the reader remembering that it is of a country whose seasons are the reverse of ours.

"The first crop which a settler takes from his newly cleared land is maize (Indian corn) which is planted from September to December, generally after one ploughing: and sometimes the poorer kind of settlers do not plough it at all, merely making holes with the hoe, and planting the seed. A crop of wheat succeeds the maize, and alternates with it as long as the land will bear it: and where the settler can afford to go on clearing, the first patch as soon as it has become exhausted is abandoned for the more newly cleared lands, while the former is left to nature and time to restore its fecundity. But although this is the practice amongst a certain class of settlers, there are others who adopt the system of fallowing and manuring, in preference to the clearing and breaking up of fresh lands. It is impossible to lay down any general rules for either practice, because it must, after all, depend upon the quality, situation, and extent of the soils.

"Maize is planted in September and October for an early crop, and in November and December, it follows on good soil the wheat crop, which is harvested in the latter month, and then the maize crop is called stubble maize.

"Wheat is planted in March and April, which are the autumnal months. Reaping usually commences in November, and the stubble maize which succeeds, coming off within the year, has given New South Wales the reputation of producing two crops or two harvests in the year on the same ground. There are, always, however, two harvests, or rather two periods for the harvesting of wheat and maize: because the latter, not being able to stand the winter, however mild, is planted in the spring, which melting as it wore almost immediately into summer, causes such a rapid maturing of the wheat crop, as to prevent the maize from coming into harvest like the spring grain in England along with the wheat crop. But the production of maize after wheat on the same ground, and during the same year is an exception to the general rule, and can only take place to disadvantage in very favourable seasons, and on the very best soils, as maize is well known to be a scourging crop in New South Wales, and can only be cultivated successfully on the best land."

(To be continued.)

From the Journal of Commerce.

COLONIZATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The friends of colonization held a meeting yesterday evening at the Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. Milnor presided. The Rev. Spencer Cone opened the meeting by reading the 60th chapter of Isaiah, after which the Rev. Dr. De Witt made a prayer. The Rev. John Seys, missionary to Africa, then addressed the meeting, and said that a resolution had been given him, with a request to propose and say something in support of it. He then read the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That it is our opinion that a ship sent to Africa, manned and navigated by colored men, would tend to elevate the colored man, and give additional confidence to the friends of benevolence."

He had this object in view long before the present moment. And he would now point out the beneficial objects likely to arise from it. It would tend to cause [illegible] obliged to suffer many inconveniences and indignities on the voyage. But a ship navigated and manned by colored men, would enable respectable colored men to go to Africa, and see the country and judge for themselves. A vessel of this kind would also greatly benefit the commerce of the colony. A respectable merchant of this city had this day reminded him, that some time back, he received from a colored merchant of Monrovia, a consignment of camwood to the amount of $7000. This was a pretty good proof that trade was not extinct in Liberia, and that the people were deteriorating into poverty or scoundrelism, as some persons would have it believed.

He appealed to those who traded on that coast, if they were not obliged to employ Africans to work their vessels while on the coast, as the climate was so deleterious to white men, that it prevented them from exercising their physical energies, and hence he considered that a vessel navigated by colored men could be worked cheaper and more efficiently than a vessel navigated by white men. There were also many of the colonists who understood navigation, and were often employed to pilot vessels from one part of the coast to another. If this enterprize was once set afloat, he anticipated that instead of a single ship, there would bye and bye be a fleet navigated by Africans, and such a fleet would be employed in carrying hundreds and hundreds of Africans to the land of their forefathers, and bring back the produce of the rich soil of Africa in return.

The resolution had well said, that this enterprise would tend to elevate the colored man in the estimation of the white man, and he had no doubt of it, for it would give colored men an opportunity to develope their talents, and show their white brethren that they were not formed only for the lowest and most debased offices of life, but were capable of filling the very highest, if they had the same opportunities and facilities as the white man. This enterprise would undoubtedly tend to elevate the colored man, and what effect would it have on the native African? When he saw a ship navigated and brought across the waters by black men, it would give him ideas of his own capabilities, which would have the happiest effect, and be a powerful incentive to make him endeavor to break through the yoke of ignorance which now bound down his energies.

No man was more susceptible of education or civilization than the native African, and he would mention an instance in illustration of it. A few months before he left Africa, there was a marriage of a native African, who had been reared by a colored emigrant, and this young man, instead of being the same savage as his forefathers, was as civilized as any of the American colored people in this country, and could read and write. The young woman whom he married was also a native African, who had been educated and instructed in Christianity. Thus a little leaven would leaven the whole lump. One of the greatest matters to be achieved, was to give the native African a more elevated opinion of his own capability, and impress him with the conviction that if he applied himself he could learn all that was known to the white man, and he thought no means were more likely to effect such an object than the enterprise in question.

Some persons feared that the effect of colonizing Africa with colored men from America would have the same effect as the colonization of Europe had on this continent, namely, the destruction of the aborigines; but there was no analogy between the two cases. In one instance the two people differed in color, and in every other particular so widely that it was impossible they could ever unite or amalgamate. But the colored colonists who went to Africa, would there meet people of their own race, and there and there only could or should amalgamation take place.

To show how far example incited the African, he would mention what had lately occurred there. Bafro, a powerful African King, said he could not live any longer in a thatched house, but must have a house like the American man, and he came up to Cape Palmas and got mechanics to build one for him, and he also erected a school-house.

This enterprise would also constrain men to take away the bandage which they had so long worn over their eyes; for when they saw this ship going to Liberia, and coming back freighted with its produce, they must acknowledge that there was such a place as Liberia, and that every one that went there did not die the moment they reached it, which some people were led to believe, while others thought that there was no such place.

In relation to the disbelief that there was such a place as Liberia he would relate an anecdote. A captain who some time back sailed with emigrants for Liberia, determined to abandon the usual track of going there, and sail *straight* to Liberia, and after being out two months they were glad to put into Barbadoes on their way to Liberia. Here they were kindly treated, and the captain again put to sea, and again sailed *straight* for Liberia. Two months more however passed before he got there, and his colored passengers, finding themselves so long on the voyage, said, "the fact is, there is no such place as Liberia, and it will be very well for us if every two months we meet such a grand port as Barbadoes." And thus it was with the enemies of Colonization. Because the whole of Africa had not been already colonized and christianized, they say the fact is, there is no such place as Liberia. After some farther remarks he proposed the resolution. Judge Wilkinson seconded the resolution, and said that it was intended to purchase the vessel and sell her to some American blacks, and give them ample time to pay for her.

Mr. Stone (of the Commercial) said that the Society was in immediate want of $5000 to meet the present emergency; but had been authorized to say that three gentlemen would give $500 each, so that the sum requisite for the present week was thus reduced to $3,500. But as they had not the faculty of getting eight or $10,000 at a time, or if they had, they had too much honesty to procure it, in the way that some of their abolition friends had lately performed that operation, they must trust for it to their friends, and take up an honest contribution, an honest subscription. He relied upon not being disappointed, for whose was the bosom in that assembly, that did not glow with exultation, at the interesting and thrilling details of facts that had just been communicated to the meeting by his reverend friend from that colony, who had so eloquently addressed them?

Mr. S. said it was not his intention to inflict a set speech upon them at that hour—the immediate object of his rising being to propose the receiving of contributions and subscriptions. Still, he would crave the indulgence of the meeting for one or two remarks. He need not inform this meeting that the colonization scheme had been an object ever dear to his heart, and the public of New York would bear him witness that he had given it his uniform support, to the best of his humble ability. He had watched the progress of the cause with great interest and anxiety; and it had long been his opinion that the measure proposed by the resolution that had just been adopted, would be the measure of all others the most effectual for promoting it. He had long desired that the society might have a ship of its own, to be navigated by men of color, believing that, if by means of it, our deceived colored brethren were convinced that there was really such a place as Liberia, they would spontaneously rush to the shore and embark for that better country which God had made for them, and which was extending its arms widely to receive them.

True, the colonization scheme had been bitterly opposed by some. But that was no cause of discouragement. Other attempts at colonization, in ancient days, had been compelled to encounter like opposition. When Moses proposed his mighty scheme of colonization, the magicians of Egypt rose up in opposition, and imposed the belief upon Pharoah that they could work mightier miracles than he could. So, also, with us. A race of magicians started up here, to deceive our colored friends, who were taught that [illegible] the iron, and cause the chains to drop from every limb, that every slave might go free in a day. But what was the result? The magicians of Egypt were baffled, and the rod of Aaron swallowed up their counterfeit serpent. So will it be with our magicians. Their charms have not worked. The progress of the Colonization Society is onward; and if cherished as it should be, and as we hope it will be, it will swallow up the insidious serpent of immediate abolitionism.

Thus far all their efforts to impede and discourage colonization have proved abortive, and we may see by the glorious account we have heard, to-night, that we have only to make the cause of colonization a national one—and national we intend to make it—and by the irresistible favor of public opinion compel the national legislature to take it up, and the African will regain his home and heritage, and return to that country and kindred to which God intended he should return.

The resolution was then adopted, a collection was made, and the meeting adjourned.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Nov. 15.

COLONIZATION MEETING IN NEWARK.

The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in the City Hall at Trenton, on Tuesday evening of last week. In the absence of the President, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who we are happy in being able to say is convalescent, though still confined to his room, the Hon. Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. Mr. S. G. Potts, being Secretary. The Hon. Samuel Wilkinson, a devoted friend of the cause, being present by invitation, addressed the meeting at some length on the project of furnishing a ship to be owned and manned by coloured men, and employed in trade with the colonies. He mentioned several interesting particulars concerning the natural and physical resources of the colonies—referred to the practicability of a lucrative trade in palm oil, from which English commerce is now reaping handsome profits, cam wood, ivory, &c.—spoke of the importance of confederating the colonies under some federal head, and giving them something like a national character, and enlarged with much force of reasoning upon the utter impracticability of elevating the condition of the coloured race in this country by any other means than colonization.

Judge Wilkinson's statements were listened to with great interest, and when he closed, Mr. J. P. Jackson, of Newark, offered resolutions approving the project presented to the society, and pledging the sum of $1,000 towards its accomplishment. The resolutions were earnestly advocated by Mr. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Cumberland county, and the Rev. Mr. Yeomans, of Trenton, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Wm. Haley, of Newark, made a verbal report from the executive committee, and stated, among other things, that the sum of $1,200 had been subscribed in Newark and elsewhere to the funds of the society.

The Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, together with Mr. Halsey, and other gentlemen, were constituted delegates to the National Convention at Washington in December.

The officers of the society were re-elected, Mr. Job S. Halsted, of Sussex county, being elected a Vice President in the place of the late Judge Ryerson, and R. H. McCarter being added to the Board of Managers.

CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following letter from a North Carolina paper, as well to show the beneficial influence of temperance on the human character in all conditions and relations of life, as to do justice to the kindness and consideration which have characterized the course of the good old State of North Carolina towards the Indians within her borders:

HAYWOOD COUNTY, N. C. Oct. 15, 1838.

Sir:—I perceive in your speech delivered in the House of Representatives in May, 1838, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, you make mention of Cherokee Indians forming a settlement in the district yeu represent, as being *temperate, orderly, industrious*, and *peaceable*. I have been acquainted with those Indians since the formation of the settlement referred to, and know your statement, as above mentioned, to be correct. But as you may be unacquainted with the circumstances attending the formation of that settlement, and with the cause of their becoming temperate, I hope the following statement in relation thereto may not be unacceptable to you, as the Representative of the district in which they reside:

So early as the year 1806, two deputations attended Washington city from the Cherokee natives: one from the lower towns, to make known to the President their desire to remove west of the Mississippi, and pursue the hunter's life; the other deputation, representing, in part, the Cherokees belonging to the above settlement, to make known to the President their desire to remain on the lands of their fathers, and become cultivators of the soil. The President answered their petitions as follows: "The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties. As far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be assured of our patronage, our aid and good neighbourhood." The treaties made between the United States and the Cherokee nation, in the years 1817 and 1819, made provision for those desiring to remain, agreeably to the promise of the President; and they were made citizens of the United States, and each family was allowed a reservation of 640 acres of land. The whites claimed the same lands, under a purchase made of the state. Suits were instituted in favour of the Indians, and, by our courts, were decided in their favour, and possession was surrendered to them by the whites. Afterwards they were induced to sell their reservations to the Commissioners of the State, and to purchase lands in the white settlement, where they now reside, in the neighbourhood of the hunting ground reserved to the Cherokee hunters by the treaties concluded with the Cherokee nation between the years 1790 and 1799; which privilege, as a part of the Cherokee nation, they continue to enjoy.

Until the year 1830 they were as intemperate as any other Indians on our frontier. About that time the principal Chief of the above settlement, by the name of Drowning Bear, (or You-na-gus-ka,) becoming convinced that intemperance would destroy himself and people, determined to live temperately, and persuade his people to follow his example. I was present when he assembled them. On that occasion he informed them that he had been considering and devising ways to promote their happiness in future. He said he had become convinced that intemperance was the cause of the extermination of the Indian tribes situated in the neighbourhood of the whites; referred them to the present and previous situation of the Catawba (or Inctahquo) Indians, with whom they were acquainted, as an evidence of the injurious effects of intemperance. He directed his clerk to write in the Indian language, as follows: "The undersigned Cherokees, belonging to the town Qualla, agree to abandon the use of spirituous liquors." It was immediately signed by the old Chief, who was followed by the whole town.

He then told them that he had served them upwards of forty years, without any pecuniary consideration whatever, his entire object being to promote their interest. He was pleased to see that they yet had confidence in him. He would now advise them to remain where they were, in the State of North Carolina: a state he considered better and more friendly disposed to the red man than any other. That, should they remove West, they would there be, in a short time, surrounded by the settlements of the whites, and probably be included in a state disposed to oppress them.

To the above cause (temperance) is to be attributed their present state of improvement. The time previously spent in scenes of dissipation is now spent in useful employment. Each family is capable of reading the Scriptures in their own language, manufacturing mechanical arts as well as their white neighbours, to whom they are indebted for kind treatment and a friendly disposition in advancing them in improvement.

It is to be hoped that, by a continuance of that kind guardianship exercised over them by the State of North Carolina, they will ere long become a civilized community of Indians, and furnish an example of the benevolent policy of the state towards the few of those unfortunate people who have taken shelter under the protection of her laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. THOMAS.

To Hon. JAMES GRAHAM.

Reported for the United States.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, held their Exhibition of Cattle, &c., at Elliott's Tavern, Lancaster Turnpike, yesterday. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather it was not as fully attended as was expected, by our own citizens, although we perceived on the ground a number of gentlemen from bordering states who had contributed to the exhibition by presenting some of the best of their valuable stock. The show of Durham Cattle was excellent, and has rarely been surpassed at any similar exhibition in this vicinity. Among the best were Col. Wolbert's stock, headed by his imported bull "Colostra," followed by a large number of superior cows and calves, imported, and of his own raising—next came John Barney's, at the head of which was his bull "Defiance," one of the most buautiful as well as weighty animals on the field, together with a number of excellent Durham cows, heifers, calves, and a full pen of his truly celebrated Bakewell sheep. Mr. Samuel Canby of Wilmington, also presented his imported Bull "Maxwell," that brought such a large sum a year since at public sale in this city, as also his imported cow "Dulcibella," not surpassed by any on the ground either for milk or meat. R. Penn Gaskill, Esq. and Thomas Rotch presented two fine Durham bulls—the latter gentleman had also two pigs of the Chinese breed, on the ground, that in scarcity of hair, rotundity of form and peculiarity of face, bore a striking resemblance to a Chinese Mandarin. Col. Philip Reybold, President of the New Castle County Agricultural Society, exhibited several of his imported "Leicester" sheep, that reflect credit upon his liberality and judgment as a breeder of good stock. Mr. Allen A. Roberts exhibited a fine bull of the Durham, Devon and Holstein stock—Mr. John Purcil one of the pure Holstein strain—Mr. P. H. Coulter one of the Durham and Holstein—Mr. John Supplee one of the "Alderney" stock—Mr. Warren Roberts one of the Durham stock—and Mr. Kenderton Smith, J. W. Roberts, W. W. Barber, Samuel Ott, and Samuel Ovenshine a number of excellent cows, steers, and calves of the Durham, Holstein, and cross breeds. Mr. J. W. Roberts presented some fine South down and Bakewell sheep—Mr. A. S. Roberts an English Sow. of the small bone breed, and Lewis Bennett, jr. a boar of the Berkshire breed. There was also a good display of horses, among which we noticed General Irvins' "old Busiris," and Thomas Massey, jr's. "Bell Founder" from New Castle County, Delaware—as also several excellent breeding mares. There were also two or three fine imported Jacks and Jennetts on the ground, and a number of agricultural implements of new invention—among which we noticed, particularly, a new fashioned plough for two furrows, an excellent implement for the cultivation of corn, &c. The premiums awarded by the committee will be announced in our paper of to-morrow or next day.

SALE OF DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

Mr. Whitaker's second sale of improved Durham short horns, lately arrived from England, took place previous to the exhibition at Powelton, and was well attended.

Col. John Hare Powell, as the friend of Mr. Whitaker, who resides in England, stated previous to the sale, that that gentleman had imported the animals that were offered, more for a desire to extend the breed of this valuable stock, than from any prospect of gain—that three of the importation had been killed on the passage, during a storm, and that he should reserv one bid for Mr. Whitaker, which should be made public, and that the sale should be a bona fide one, and no bidding in—terms cash.

The bidding was sharp, and all offered, of the cows, except one, were sold. That one, "Atkinille," was bid in by Col. Powell, at $450. The following are the names of the cows, their age, and price, with their purchaser's names and residence:

Dairy Maid, 3 years, $540, James Gowen, Esq. Philadelphia county.

Victoria, 3 years, $520, George Brinton, Chester county, Pa.

Nunnia, 3 years, $500, C. Warwick, of Richmond, Virginia.

Viviana, 3 years, $530, Wm. Heysser, of Chambersburg, Pa.

Thornville, 3 years, $500 do. do.

Lady Whitworth, 2 years, $530, C. Warwick, Richmond, Va.

Lobelia, 2 years, $400, Wm. S. Torr, Philadelphia county.

Enchantress, 2 years, $500, R. A. Taylor, of Baltimore.

Minerva, 2 years, $360, Dr. Noble, of Philadelphia county.

Sarah, 2 years, $380, Mr. Beltzhoover, of Baltimore

Two of the bulls were offered, but there appearing no anxiety among bidders, were withdrawn.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1838.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The members of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society are requested to meet at this office on Thursday, the 29th instaut, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THOS. BUCHANAN, Cor. Secretary.

Colo. Rooms, 27 Sansom St.
Nov. 19, 1838.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1838.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the above Society will be held in this city, on Tuesday the 11th of the ensuing month. It is desirable that the several Auxiliary Societies in the several States should appoint, without delay, delegates (any number not exceeding five) to this meeting, and that as many of the subscribers to its funds who have at any time contributed thereto thirty dollars, and are thereby become members for life, as can make it convenient, should also be present, as it is expected plans more or less vital in their character will come under discussion for remodelling the Constitution of said Society.

The place and hour of the meeting will be announced in due time.

R. R. GURLEY, Secretary.

We have received an acconnt of a meeting of the Mercer County Colonization Society, as published in the *Western Press*, to which we shall give insertion in our next.

Ere another year has elapsed, we hope to learn that in every county in this great State there is an active Colonization Society, with its auxiliary township ones.

Our first page is occupied with a portion of an article of some length, on Australia or New Holland. It was written some years ago, and has remained in our drawer during that time. Although large additions have been made within this period to our knowledge of the settlement of New South Wales, and some other colonies have since come into existence, yet it is believed that the present article will prove an acceptable contribution to colonial history, and its contents new to many of our readers.

The COLONIZATIONIST AND LITERARY JOURNAL is the title of a new paper, published in Augusta, Kentucky, by Mr. J. S. Power. We hail the accession to our cause of so valuable an advocate as the *Colonizationist* will, we doubt not, judging from the first number, prove itself to be. Some passages in it are marked for insertion in the Herald. Kentucky and Maryland are clearly destined to set an example of organic changes to their sister states of the south and west. The action of the two first mentioned will, in due season, be formal, peaceable, efficient and salutary. They have within themselves, in the patriotism, knowledge and philanthropy of the inhabitants, all that is requisite for the accomplishment of the grandest results—provided they be exempted from the sinister external influence of rabid fanaticism.

MR. CRESSON IN VERMONT.

We are not yet able to give in detail an account of Mr. Cresson's progress in Vermont, from our not having received any of the papers in which we may suppose they have been published. From other sources we know, that his visit to the Green Mountain State has been productive of the happiest effects, in awakening a new interest in the cause of African Colonization, both in its relations to the coloured people in this country, and to the immense population of Central Africa. The benign influences which will be exerted on this latter, by the combined operation of Christianity and civilization, through the agency of the colonies on the coast of Africa, has not, we fear, been hitherto presented with that fulness and emphasis to our New England brethren which the subject justifies. Proud of their own descent from the Pilgrim Fathers, they cannot but deeply sympathise with their coloured brethren who go to seek a home in Africa. Happily, the resemblance is not, in all points, complete between the obstacles to be encountered in the two continents, by the English settlers in America, and by the coloured Americans in Africa. The latter have, it is true, the first strong, impelling motive for emigration more powerful indeed than that under which the Pilgrim Fathers crossed the Atlantic; but their fortunes subsequently are unlike those of the latter. In place of a bleak and rocky coast, an inclement climate, and a strange and savage people of a different race to be encountered, the colonists in Africa are placed in peaceful possession of a most fertile soil, in a delightful and congenial climate, and in friendly connexion with a people of their own race, who are eager to acquire the language, religion and arts of civilized life. There is no obstacle to an harmonious intercourse of the most intimate kind between the children of Africa—the more enlightened from this continent becoming the instructors and guides of the benighted on that.

On this point Mr. Cresson has, we believe, dilated with some fulness, as indeed it is the bounden duty of every advocate of the cause to do.

Mr. Cresson delivered addresses at Burlington, Montpelier, and Woodstock, with the best effect. At Burlington the students of the College were among his auditors. At Montpelier, despite the inclemency of the weather, and certain sinister attempts to disparage and thwart his efforts, he was listened to night after night, with increased favour. On the third night, after his final reply, elicited by the interference of Mr. Klapp, the whole house rang with reiterated applauses. A gentleman of influence proposed two resolutions on the occassion—the one of thanks to Mr. Cresson, the other of censure on Mr. K. The first was passed by acclamation; the latter was withdrawn, at Mr. Cresson's request. The remark of one gentleman, present at the meeting, can hardly be considered extravagant, when he went up to thank Mr. C. "as the greatest God-send they had ever received."

We regret to learn that Mr. Cresson, when at Woodstock, was unable, from his voice failing him, to finish his lecture there. Fortunately, he had the able aid of the Rev. Mr. Wright, and of the Hon. C. Marsh, whose speeches produced a happy effect. Mr. Cresson, whose constitution is so susceptible of the chilly influences of a New England winter, has been obliged to forego for the present the anticipated pleasure of a visit to Portland and Portsmouth, as well as to some other towns down east; and has, ere this, we suppose, wended his way to Boston. The intelligence and philanthropy which distinguish the inhabitants of the capital of the Bay State, make us hope for a favourable reception of Mr. Cresson there, and that his efforts will be crowned with an abundant harvest.

We are not perhaps free to mention the names of all the gentlemen in Vermont who have manifested so ardent an interest in the success of the mission of Mr. Cresson; but we should be doing the good cause injustice, were we to omit to notice the persistent devotion of Judge Paine, President of the Vermont Colonization Society, who, notwithstanding a painful disease, was out and doing on the occasion.

We conclude this imperfect sketch by giving the following testimonial of the able and successful advocacy of the cause by Mr. Cresson, in the shape of a letter lately received, under date of Montpelier, Nov. 17th, 1838:

To the Editors of the Colonization Herald.

Gentlemen—I sit down to write a hasty announcement to you of a visit paid to us last week by Elliot Cresson, Esq. of Philadelphia.

He came to this village with the intention of addressing the Legislature; but failing in this—the Legislature having closed its session the night of his arrival—Mr. Cresson was induced to address the citizens of our vicinity. For three successive evenings he addressed us upon the great subject of African Colonization; and notwithstanding a most severe inclemency of weather, the audiences were quite large.

All were gratified and interested. Mr. Cresson appeared to be the debater, able and conclusive—the accomplished gentleman—and possessed of an energy which obstacles do but excite. As a public lecturer, he has few equals in cogency of reasoning, wit, and sarcastic power. Under his advocacy, his truly great theme, which has been much derided by our enemies, and also much undervalued by many of our friends, swelled to its lofty height.

I will only add, that I hope Mr. Cresson's efforts have given a fresh and vigorous impulse to the cause of Colonization in Vermont.

A FRIEND OF THE BLACK MAN.

Mr. ZUG, under date of November 17th, writes from Easton that he had lectured twice in Danville, and obtained in general collection $5; from Mr. Peter Baldy $5, and from Mrs. C. Montgomery $5; making in all $15. In Wilkesbarre he lectured twice, to large audiences, and obtained $18 17, by public collections and private donations. At Carbondale, though considerable opposition prevailed among a portion of the community, he was well received, and lectured three successive evenings to houses well filled. His collections here were $20. Concluding the account of his visit to this place, he says, "I am confident, that notwithstanding the opposition of some abolitionists among them, a general friendly feeling is felt by the citizens of Carbondale for the cause of colonization."

Mr. PINNEY, in a letter from Pittsburg, of the 16th instant says—

"I am requested to state that a Colonization Society has lately been formed at Tarentum, and Mr. John McGahan, of that place, sends for the Colonization Herald.

"I have several acknowledgments of money received to make, which will be deferred until my next communication.

"Your plan of a company was laid before a full meeting of the Board of Managers, and a resolution approbatory was passed on the occasion."

AN EXPEDITION OF DISCOVERY INTO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA—By Captain James Edward Alexander. Two volumes 12mo. Carey and Hart. This expedition into the hitherto undesbribed countries of the *Great Namaquas, Boschmans, and Hill Damaras*, was performed under the auspices of her Majesty's government and the Royal Geographical Society. The narrative of Captain Alexander makes us acquainted with a great variety of new characters and interesting incidents, tending to illustrate the nature of South Africa and its inhabitants. The actual additions to previous geographical knowledge are not great, although new and important views for the guidance of subsequent explorers are presented in the present work. It is well printed and on good paper, and in every sense is pleasant reading.

The author at the conclusion of the second volume, in part of an appendix, gives notes on the Colony of Good Hope. Among these we read the following:

"In this, as in other colonies and communities, there is a good deal of party spirit, and a want of combination for the general good. At the Cape, a set of men, disappointed in their ambitious views, had been constantly at work to thwart and oppose the colonial government: hence originated a spirit of party, which broke up the community into rival and conflicting interests, producing weakness and vaccillation."

"The grand panacea for the Cape is *labour*. The climate is the finest in the world, I think, without any exception. The capabilities of the soil are great; and there is a constant demand for workmen of all kinds. The Cape wines and brandies are so attractive to the generality of mechanics, that not one in twenty can resist their seductive influences. Clever artisans exist a few years in a state of constant and unwearying excitement from liquor; and are then transferred from the hospital to the churchyard; the hands are therefore few and high priced."

If we compare the colonies of Liberia, with the Cape of Good Hope, in the matter of intemperance, we have great and allowable cause for gratulation at the superiority of the former. The entire exclusion of ardent spirits from the colonies of Bassa Cove and Edina and of Cape Palmas, and the numbers who belong to Temperance Societies in the old colony, are a guaranty against the state of things indicated by Captain Alexander to be so detrimental to the fortunes of the Cape.

If, on the other point, of party spirit and the man-

œuvres of discontented ambition, Liberia has hitherto enjoyed comparative exemption, we can hardly hope that this will always be the case. With an augmented population and a larger proportion of enterprising colonists, there will be increased risks of personal and selfish attempts to take undue lead, and of bitterness and complaint when these are rebuked by the good sense of the community. Liberia is, and will be a new theatre for its settlers, whose dispositions, characters and aspirations cannot be fully developed until they begin to perform their parts in it. The Colonization Societies have not the power therefore to prevent novel and perchance at times obnoxious displays of character and bearing. They cannot pretend to exercise any other right of selection than to exclude the positively vicious from the benefits of emigration and settlement.

The second lecture before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library Company, by Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, "on Europe," was an amusing melange of common place description, pertinent criticisms, and well drawn though rapidly sketched portraits. The materials were derived from an old portfolio, being part of a Journal of travel some thirty years ago in Europe. The lecturer confined his notices to England and France, holding back what he had to say on Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He discoursed on English scenery and gardens, the taste of the English for rural life and beauties, on English horses and equipages unrivalled in the world. The personal appearances, carriage and manners of English men and of English women were described; and suitable *apropos* introduced, as in the form of a ministerial dinner, to illustrate generals by particulars. Some of the great men of that day were noticed—Fox, Erskine, &c. The first with his personal peculiarities, including his radical white hat, his hesitancy whenever he first began to address the House of Commons, and his increasing animation, fluency and power, were drawn quite in his character. Erskine, justly lauded for his eminence as a forensic, speaker and able pleader, was overrated by the lecturer, as a parliamentary debater and orator. The fact is too clear; and it is in vain to disguise it, that Erskine in parliament was a second rate man. He, who could rebuke intolerant judges, and won over juries, in the courts, was himself readily rebuked and treated as an inferior by Pitt, in the House of Commons.

France, which was visited by Mr. Ingersoll, at a time when Napoleon was in the height of his power and his fame, was next sketched, at least the surface was reflected with its particoloured and amusing features. The character of the ancient Gauls, as described by Julius Cæsar, is still that of the modern Frenchman—fickle, impetuous, enthusiastic, and fond of amusement, and gaiety, he will suddenly change to the ferocious and blood-thirsty; and he who is horrified at the slightest solecism in politeness or *manque de convenances* in general intercourse with the world, will next be seen overthrowing all rule and law, and involving his fellow citizens in tumult, revolution and disastrous waste of life and property.

The Frenchwomen, their graces of manner, address and toilette, were commented on by the lecturer, who was perhaps somewhat too illustrative in his attempt to give his auditors an idea of the difference between French and English domesticity and modes of reception and freedom of conversational language.

Among the scenes on a larger scale, portrayed by the lecturer, that in which Napoleon was represented at a review surrounded by his generals, was the most attractive, both by its subject and the manner in which it was treated. We do not remember, numerous as are the descriptions which we have heard of the Great Captain, to have been so much impressed by any of them as by that of Mr. Ingersoll. The man and the warrior was distinctly before us, eliciting enthusiasm in all by whom he was surrounded, and seeming to merit it in the minds of the audience, by the successful art of the lecturer. Nor was this part of the discourse marked by beautiful description alone; blended as it was with historical reflexions and a dash of philosophy.

When speaking of the domestic life and enjoyments, and the social code and etiquette of the English and French, the lecturer took occasion to make incidentally comparisons between these and American usages and notions, which, without having the formality of a lesson, really conveyed one. The same remark applies to other parts of his discourse, which, though it may not conform with certain conventional and arbitrary standards of such productions, should be described as generally amusing, never tiresome and not seldom instructive—that is provided the auditor has a perception which enables him to seize at once on obvious inferences, without the points, marks, pauses and claptraps of the pedagogue and rhetorician.

Messrs. Haswell, Barrington and Haswell, have lately published two works of modest size, but of undoubted usefulness and merit. The first is entitled *Bible Quadrupeds: The Natural History of the Animals mentioned in Scripture*, with sixteen engravings on wood by Neville Johnson. Every attempt to illustrate the sacred volume for the young must be hailed with pleasure, as contributing to make their knowledge keep pace with their love for it. The book before us is well printed on superior paper, and is neatly bound. It is in fact just such a one as might shall we not say ought to be presented by parents to their children.

The other work is entitled "*Lessons on Objects, their Nature, Origin and Uses. For the Use of Schools and Families.*" It is by Dr. Mayo. Together with numerous wood cuts of a great number of objects, there is under the head of an article in nature and art, a specification of its several properties; so that the scholar whilst learning the elements of knowledge has an opportunity of becoming acquainted with, and of remembering the exact nature and qualities of words, and thus of acquiring precise and definite ideas—the great end of education.

CANADA.

In our last we mentioned the defeat of the malcontent Canadians at Napierville. Since then official intelligence has been received of the utter failure of another *patriotic* attempt of mixed men headed by a soldier of fortune, a kind of Major Dalghetty. The party set off from the American shore with the intention of taking Prescott by surprise. Baffled in this design, they seized a wind mill and some adjoining houses in the vicinity, in which they fortified themselves. The first attack by the British loyalist volunteers and a few regulars from Prescott was repulsed; but a large force despatched from Kingston soon compelled the heroes of the mill to surrender, as will be seen from the following despatch from the Montreal Courier.

PRESCOTT, Nov. 16, 1838.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the commander of the forces, that I came down here yesterday from Kingston, with four companies of the 83d Regiment, two 18 pounders, and a howitzer, and moved up from the town to a position about 400 yards from the wind mill, and adjoining the houses occupied by the brigands. They did not move or come out of the house to oppose my advance. The 18 pounders opened with good effect upon the stone buildings near the mill. Capt. Sandom, with two gunboats, in which he carried two 18 pounders, took up a position below the wind mill, which he cannonaded, but not with much effect.

After cannonading these buildings for an hour or rather more, and observing the brigands to be quitting them, and endeavoring to escape, I ordered the troops to advance. Very little resistance was offered by the party occupying the wind mill, but a smart fire was opened upon us from the buildings. It being dark before the troops got round the buildings, and the brigands in the wind mill having displayed a white flag, they were summoned to surrender themselves unconditionally, which they did. Eighty-six prisoners were immediately secured, and sixteen others, who were wounded, were removed from the mill as soon as conveyances could be found. A large supply of arms, 26 kegs of powder, and 3 pieces of ordnance fell into our hands.

Some of the brigands effected their escape from the buildings when darkness came on, and hid themselves in the brushwood on the bank under the mill. I directed the militia to scour the bank, and several prisoners were thus secured. Among others, a Pole, calling himself General Van Sault, who, it is understood, was the principal leader. All the buildings adjoining the mill were destroyed, but the latter I directed to be occupied by a company of militia, and propose that it thould continue to be so, or entirely demolished.

I am happy to say this service was performed with the loss of one man only, of the 83d regiment.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. DUNDAS.
Lt. Col. 83d Regt. Commandant.

Captain GOLDIE, A. D. C. Montreal.

Not one of the instigators who projected the invasion, was with their deluded followers when the catastrophe took place.

"Bill Johnson" was captured on the 15th by the U. S. marshal, and taken on board the Oneida. Birge was also captured.

Mr. Ellice and his lady, who were made prisoners by the rebels at Beauharnois, arrived at Albany yesterday morning.

The ferry boat Paul Pry, which assisted in towing the patriot schooners to Prescott, has been seized by the U. S. marshal, and taken to Sackett's Harbor.

The prisoners taken to Kingston will be tried by court martial.

A threatened outbreak at Boucherville mountain has been prevented, and the arms, consisting of three guns, thirty muskets, and a great many pikes, with ten or a dozen casks of powder, were taken possession of by a detachment of troops under Major Johnson.

The court martial for the trial of the prisoners was organized on Monday, 19th inst. and would proceed to business, it was supposed, on Tuesday. It consists of seven field officers and seven captains, all of the line, with Maj. General Clitherow for president, and Captain Muller, of the Royal Regiment, for judge advocate. Mr. Solicitor General Stuart is his legal adviser.

The President has issued a Proclamation forbidding the citizens of the United States to take any part in offensive measures against Canada and the government of the Queen.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day some particulars of the late descent upon Canada by bands of persons going direct, and in the face of day, from the American territory; an attempt which, whether successful or otherwise, is an atrocious crime against the peace of the United States and against its positive laws.

There cannot be a difference of opinion among honest men upon the piratical character and the demoralizing tendency of such acts. As little doubt can there be of the bounden duty of the Government of the United States to put forth all the power which it can command to prevent these enterprises, and, when it cannot prevent them, to spare no efforts to bring to punishment those bad citizens who are doing all in their power to involve their country in a bloody war with an entirely friendly Power. Men thus reckless of the peace of the country, regardless of consequences, trampling under foot equally the laws of the land, the dictates of humanity, and the rights of property, are entitled to no sympathy from well-disposed citizens of the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1838.

Gentlemen:—As you are no doubt well acquainted with the name and reputation of George Combe, Esq., the Christian philosopher, and author of several valuable works on the science of the human mind, &c., it will give you pleasure to learn what impression he has made in "the literary emporium." And as none of your numerous correspondents here may think to inform you, "I take the responsibility" of so doing.

His course here has been attended by a *very select* and intelligent audience, (though not so large as could have been desired,) composed of the *elite* of our city; and comprising a very fair representation of its wealth and fashion, talent, intellect, and respectability; and I hazard nothing in the assertion that *all* who have gone through the course have been highly gratified; so much so, that there is no doubt that, had he not made his arrangements to commence next week in your city, which prevents his repeating his course here at present, his lecture room would be crowded for a second course. As it is, we hope he will repeat his lectures here before he returns to Europe.

Though the weather was very stormy each evening of several of the first lectures, and also on several of the subsequent ones, the number of attendants increased on each evening, and at the closing lecture, on Wednesday evening, the spacious lecture room of the Masonic Temple was well filled. After this lecture had been concluded, and Mr. Combe and his lady had retired, the audience held a meeting, (at which Hon. Abbot Lawrence presided,) and passed by acclamation a series of resolutions, highly complimentary to the lecturer, and honorable to themselves. And last evening, an elegant social entertainment was given to him and his lady, at the Tremont House, (and I need not say what kind of an entertainment Boston folks would be likely to make on such an occasion,) at which time, a splendid silver vase, (valued at between $300 and $400) was presented to him, by those who had attended his lectures. At this entertainment more than one hundred *ladies* and gentlemen were present, and "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" was enlivened by speeches, &c., from such men as John Pickering, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Rev. John Pierpont, Dr. S. G. Howe, Dr. Winslow Lewis, Dr. Flagg, Luther S. Cushing, Charles G. Loring, Geo. Darracott, Nahum Capen, Hon. Horace Mann, &c., with replies, of course, by Mr. Combe. The evening passed off *very* pleasantly. Never did a course of lectures terminate in a manner more gratifiying for the lecturer; and I believe he spoke truth when he said he *never* should forget the citizens of Boston.

I hope his lectures will be well attended in your city.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

CABINET LECTURES.—We are happy to inform our readers, that a course of lectures on chemistry will be commenced in the Hall of the Reading Cabinet (N. W. corner of Penn and Fifth street,) on Thursday evening next—by John P. Hiester. The qualifications of the lecturer are so well known to the community, that it is scarcely necessary for us to say that a most excellent opportunity will be presented to all who may wish to acquire a knowledge of this most interesting and useful science.

In order to increase the apparatus of the association tickets will be sold, but at a price which will place them within the reach of every one.

Tickets for sale at the Post Office and at the door.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

LECTURES, 1838-9.

Introductory—by Francis L. Hawks, D. D.

One Lecture—"The character and influence of Commerce"—by John Inman, Esq.

One Lecture—"Commerce as connected with the progress of Civilization"—by Hon. Daniel D. Barnard.

Four Lectures on the following topics:

"1st—General view of the physical constitution of Man, and its relations to the Mind."

"2d—Application of the knowledge of this constitution to Physical Education."

"3d—General view of the mental constitution of Man."

"4th—Application of the knowledge of this constitution to mental education and practical conduct." By George Combe, of Edinburgh.

One Lecture—"The principles of commercial integrity and the relations subsisting between a debtor and creditor"—by Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia.

One Lecture—"Common Sense"—by the same.

One Lecture—"Sir Walter Raleigh"—by W. H. Simmons, Esq.

One Lecture—"The life and character of Mohammed Ali, with the present condition and future prospects of Egypt"—by John L. Stephens, Esq.

One Lecture—"Mirabeau"—by John O. Sargent, Esq.

One Lecture—"The Sea"—by John Neal, Esq.

One Lecture—"Self Education"—by the same.

Two Lectures on Sound:

"1st—On the origin and propagation of Sound."

"2d—On the sensations and instruments of Sound"—by Professor Joseph Henry, of Princeton.

Four Lectures on Magnetism:

"1st—On Ordinary Magnetism."

"2d—On Terrestrial Magnetism."

"3d—On Electro Magnetism."

"4th—On Magneto-Electricity"—by the same.

Two Lectures—

"1st—The formation of the Constitution of the United States, and the sources and nature of its authority."

"2d—The ends designed to be accomplished by the Constitution"—by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler.

One Lecture—"The qualifications of the Republican Merchant"—by John Duer, Esq.

One Lecture—"The circuit of the Waters"—by Rev. Geo. Putnam, of Roxbury.

One Lecture—"Leisure—its uses and abuses"—by G. W. Bethune, D. D., of Philadelphia.

One Lecture—"On the commercial rights of Neutral Nations"—by Wm. Kent, Esq.

The Introductory to the Course was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst.

Terms of the Course.—Ladies' Tickets, $2 00
Members' Tickets, 2 00

To be had at the Library.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE ELECTIONS—ABOLITIONISM.

Recent events have more than satisfied us of the truth of the declaration, which we have frequently made, that the *Abolitionists* do not belong to either the Whig or to the Democratic party exclusively, but that thousands of the rank and file, as well as the leaders, are indiscriminately attached to each. The obvious reflection, it seems to us, which is suggested by this fact—a fact to which none but the wilfully blind can shut their eyes—is the folly of endeavouring, in the south, to *identify* either party, at the north, with that pestilent faction; and the duty of acting towards each individual aspirant, of either party, as his course on this subject shall render him worthy of our confidence or of our denunciation.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

The meeting of the stockholders of this company, yesterday, was fully attended. A large proportion of the shares, including those held by the State of Maryland and city of Baltimore, was represented at the meeting. The law of the State of Virginia authorizing a subscription of $1,058,000 to the stock of the company was finally acted on, and, after discussion, unanimously accepted. The President of the company announced to the meeting that a liberal and satisfactory arrangement had been made, which gave the company the privilege of passing along the public property of the United States at Harper's Ferry. There was, therefore, now no real obstacle to pushing the great work rapidly forward to Cumberland; and it was declared to be the intention of the Board of Directors to push it so forward, without further delay, and with all practicable speed. The general effect of the statements made to the meeting, and of its action on the points claiming attention, was, to increase the confidence felt in the completion of the work within a reasonable time, considering its magnitude, and in the very great importance of the work, when so completed, to the commere and prosperity of Baltimore.—*Patriot.*

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig.

The publication in your last paper, taken from the Norfolk Herald, under the head of "Singular Enactment," induces me to give you a more ancient enactment, on the culture of Silk in Virginia, taken from the Bland Manuscripts. (See 1st vol. Henning's stat. Dec. 1656, 7th of the commonwealth.) "That George, the Armenian, for his encouragement in the trade of Silk, and to stay in the country and follow the same, have four thousand pounds of tobacco allowed him by the assembly."

March, 1657, 8-9th of the Commonwealth:—"Whereas, it is generally supposed, that the making of silk will much conduce to the good of this Colony: Bee it therefore enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that what person soever shall first make one hundred pounds of wound silke in one year, within this Colony, shall, for his so doing, be paid five thousand pounds of tobacco out of the publique levie." In Dentbigh Church-yard, in the County of Warwick, there is a stone in memory of Edward Digger, Esq., who died on the 15th March, 1674-'5. A gentleman of the most commendable parts; the only introducer and promoter of the Silk manufacture in this Colony. It is said, and generally believed, that Mrs. Digger sent a silk dress of her own manufacture to the King.

Williamsburg, 8th November.

Summary.

The cause of the calamitous epidemic which lately prevailed in Knoxville, Tennessee, is attributed to the accumulation of animal and vegetable putrefactions in the mill ponds in the neighbourhood of that city, eight of which are said to be within a circle of of a quarter of a mile radius from the court-house; the unprecedented drought of the summer having exposed a larger surface to send forth its poisonous exhalatiions. Active measures have been taken to abate these nuisances.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser, of Nov. 16.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

We took a trip into the country a day or two since, and were surprised to see so many evidences of summer still around us. We saw figs nearly ripe, Cherry trees in bloom, and roses and *lilacs* loading the gale with their rich perfume. Summer seems loath to depart, and still loiters around us.

MEDICAL COLLEGE IN RICHMOND.—This institution opened in Richmond on Monday last, with an Introductory Lecture by Professor Warner, which is highly extolled, for its ability, by the Richmond Compiler. The prospects of the college are said to be very flattering.

The Introductory Lecture delivered in Transylvania Medical University, by Professor Dudley, is highly spoken of in the Lexington Intelligencer. One hundred and thirteen students were present.

The prospects for a respectable class in the Law Department of Transylvania, are very flattering.

The Introductory Lecture of the Louisville Medical Institute, was delivered on Saturday last, to a class of about 70.—*Flemingsburg Kentuckian.*

A NEW BANK.—A new banking institution, with a capital of one million of dollars, is about to be established in New York. It is to be styled the "New York Banking Company," and will go into operation as soon as the bills and other necessary details can be arranged.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The official returns come in slowly. Thus far we have them from only thirty-three out of the fifty-seven counties. The vote for the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor is as follows:

	Seward.	Marcy.	Bradish.	Tracy.
33 counties,	125,753	120,054	125,289	120,437

METHODISM IN OHIO.—The increase of the Methodist Church within the bounds of the Ohio Conference during the past year was 3500. Nearly $11,000 was raised for missionary purposes.

RAIL ROADS.—Dr. James G. Dickson resides seventy miles from this place. On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M. he left home with a load of cotton in the railroad cars—reached town by 8 o'clock the same evening, and by 9 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, he had weighed, sold, and pocketed the cash for his cotton.

The usual time before the construction of the railroad, would have occupied a week.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser.*

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Suffolk County Common School Convention was held last week in the vestry of the Park Street Church, Boston. The Mayor, S. A. Eliot, was Chairman, and Rev. C. F. Barnard, Secretary. A very interesting discussion took place upon various topics connected with education, in which the chairman, Amasa Walker, Esq., Rev. G. W. Blasden, Rev. J. Pierpont, Hon. Jonathan Phillips, Hon. J. T. Austin, and several other gentlemen participated. Much was said upon the importance of combining moral with intellectual instruction. Mr. Austin made one remark which should arrest the attention of every friend of virtue. It was this, that "his professional experience convinced him that crime had increased with the increase of intellectual education. There is less violence. There is more craft, subtlety, and overreaching. The check of moral education is loudly demanded. A mayor of this city had said, with truth, that the march of mind alone was the rogue's march." Surely such a fact evinces the great importance of taking measures to educate the hearts of the rising generation. The people of Massachusetts have become deeply interested in the subject of common education, and are doing much to improve it.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS OF MONTREAL.—In consequence of the unsettled state of things in Lower Canada, there has been a heavy run for specie upon the Banks of Montreal, which has issued in the suspension of specie payments again. The Montreal Courier of the 7th inst. says—

We understand, that in consequence of the Committee of Trade having memoralized His Excellency Sir John Colborne, on the serious inconveniences which the commercial community would suffer, were the run on the banks for specie continued, and were these institutions in consequence compelled to circumscribe their accommodations to the public, His Excellency promptly summoned all the members of the Special Council that were in town, amounting to a quorum; and, an ordinance has been passed authorizing the banks to suspend specie payments for a limited period. This is another instance of the promptitude and vigour with which His Excellency Sir John Colborne is determined, we are well assured, to carry the province through its present difficulties.

THE FAIR.—The public will be as much surprised as gratified to learn, that fifteen hundred dollars were taken in by our lovely merchants on this occasion, of which eleven hundred remain after paying expenses. Now, we don't wish to be considered as a boaster, "but this we dew say," that there is not the city, town or village that dots this map of earth, that excels this our little borough in the industry, ingenuity, beauty, taste and innocence of its Ladies. The eloquence of their tongues and the archery of their eyes, would have made a cure of the most confirmed case of bachelorism upon record. The only obstacle to ours, is the Catholic nature of our admiration. We love them all, God bless them, too much in the aggregate, to centre our affections upon any one in particular. What say you, fellow citizens, shall we not have a Fair every six months, until our town is beautified with temples and our intercourse with cordiality, with gallantry and ease?—*Alabama Beacon, (Greensboro'.)*

WINTER AT THE NORTH.—Snow to the depth of 4 inches fell at Albany on Sunday night. It is feared the canal will close.

THE WEATHER.—The thermometer indicated on Sunday a change of weather, which, if sudden, was not unseasonable; the mercury in the morning stood at 20 degrees above zero.

We understand that the British Queen, steam packet, may be expected in New York about the first of January next, and, if successful, she will continue to make the passages during the winter. She will accommodate 250 passengers.

The Liverpool steamer will leave New York on the 5th of December.

THE PRESENT COTTON CROP.—By the politeness of a gentleman arrived yesterday from Natchez, we have been put in possession of the Natchez Courier of the 15th inst. which contains the following unfavorable view of the present crop in that section. As our informant is well conversant in these matters, we fear there is too much truth in the subjoined:

COTTON.—Our latest accounts represent the present crop still more unfavorably than was before anticipated. All throughout the cotton growing states, the prospects of the planter have been dampened, and every change in the weather hitherto has rendered a very great deficiency in the amount of our staple product still more certain. The past week has been unfavorable for picking—the present weather is unfavorable and promises to continue for some time; in some cases, the same number of hands on the same plantation, picked, last week, barely the half of what they did the same week last year. We are safe in publishing that the present cotton crop has not yet been represented so far deficient, as the most experienced planters now think it will turn out.

THE METHODIST.—The Natchez Free Trader contains a statement of the progress of this branch of the Church in Texas, which must be truly gratifying to all lovers of evangelical piety. "The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies, and three hundred and twenty preachers—including six elders and three exhorters. One of their missionaries—the Rev. R. Alexander—has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horseback, continually exposed to all the dangers and vicissitudes, and enduring all the privations attendant upon such a tour through a disquieted and unsettled country.—*Pennsylvanian.*

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we announce the arrival of the steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, from Liverpool, last from Cork.

The Liverpool took her departure on the 20th, but after making 950 miles, against extremely rough weather and high seas, sustaining, however, little damage, she put back on the 26th, on account of the great consumption of coal, which created what appears to have been a just apprehension that her stock might fail her if her voyage was then continued. The engines, it would seem, had not been sufficiently tried before starting. The result was that she put into Cork on the eighth day.

There she remained a week, taking in full supplies, and started again on Tuesday, the 6th instant. She arrived off Fire Island yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, where she remained for several hours, in consequence of the fog. She reached this city at 9 o'clock this morning, and anchored in the East river, a little above the wharf appropriated for the use of the Great Western.

During the first part of the voyage the wind was favorable. One half the original passengers left the vessel at Cork, among whom were Mr. John Van Buren, Mr. Butler, Mr. McIntosh, of the British legation, and Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine.

The passengers whom we have seen speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Fayrer. Mr. Shaw, agent of the Transatlantic Company, was also on board, having embarked at Cork, in compliance with the request of the passengers.

As soon as it was announced that the Liverpool was coming up the river, hundreds were to be seen wending their way to the wharves, and we doubt whether more people were assembled on the occasion of the arrival of the Great Western. The docks, with the vessels lying at them, in the neighborhood of Pike and Rutgers streets, were crowded this morning with those who were anxious to obtain a sight of this noble steamer.

In external appearance the Liverpool does not differ much from the Great Western, with the exception that she has two smoke pipes, that her sides are not relieved by the white streak of the latter, and that she has only three masts. We took a hasty view of her cabin this morning, and have only time to say that it is very neatly furnished.

We are indebted to our esteemed friend, B. B. Thatcher, Esq. for London papers to the 4th of November inclusive.

We are also indebted to the consignees, Messrs. Abraham Bell & Co. for Dublin papers to the 3d of November and for London of the latest dates.

The loss at the great fire at Liverpool is estimated at £119,500.

PASSENGERS BY THE LIVERPOOL.—Rev. Mr. Machin, lady and family, of Staffordshire, and Mr. Whalley, of Salop, England; Mr. Lang, of Glasgow; Messrs. O'Maily and Gray, Dublin; Dr. Morrison, Belfast; Mr. Hoppe, Hamburg, Hanseatic Consul to Cuba; Mr. Falquerollis, Mexico; Messrs. Davis, Charles, and Mair, New Orleans; Mr. Young, Mobile; Mr. Murdock, Mississippi; Mr. Norris and Rev. Mr. Williams, New York; Mr. Gage, Augusta, Me.; Messrs. Thatcher and Homer of Boston; E. Madison, M. Steward, W. Ames, A. P. Louis, Jane Bate.

The Western Luminary says that the rumors of divisions in the cabinet were true. That Lord Glenelg resigned, and his resignation was accepted; that Lord Spencer and the Duke of Richmond were successively offered the Colonial secretary's portfolio, but both declined it; and that as yet no successor to Lord Glenelg had been found.

The London Morning Herald contradicts the report that the Queen had written an autograph letter requesting Lord Durham to remain in Canada. It says there was no foundation whatever for the report.

The London papers state that 1000 tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for New York.

It has been ascertained that the steamboat Northern Yacht is lost. She was seen to sink, and it is supposed that all on board perished—twenty-two in number.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Normanby is to be the governor of Canada.

The Queen Dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of October, and was received with royal honors. She embarked again on the 18th, for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th of December, on which day it was supposed the houses would meet for the despatch of business.

Louis Napoleon was in London, staying at Fenton's Hotel.

The packet ship Wellington arrived out on the 29th October, in 17 days.

Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton on the 2d instant, a few days after her accouchment.

There was a savage riot at Coventry on the night of Oct. 29, in which a party of twenty or thirty of the 7th Hussars and Light Dragoons were the actors. They had a grudge, it seems, against the police of the town, and made a disturbance in the street for the purpose of getting an opportunity to attack them.

A fight ensued, in which many of the police and several of the citizens were brutally beaten by the soldiers, seven only of whom were arrested. The others succeeded in reaching their barracks, and could not afterward be identified.

The steam ship Royal William arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of November. She left New York on the 20th of October.

The packet ship Sheffield was to sail on the 3d from Liverpool, with a number of the Liverpool's passengers.

The London Times of the 1st of November says "the staple trade of Kidderminster wears a most promising aspect, several American merchants having made large purchases of carpets. The home trade is also good."

QUACK MEDICINES.

The whole business of quackery in physic proceeds upon the idea that ignorance and accident, in the management of diseases, are as good as experience, judgment, and skill. And can any thing be more absurd and monstrous? Let parents, then, not only avoid quacks and quackery, but teach their children the true character of this odious business. The venders of these quack medicines, and these quack doctors, are not self-deceived, but are without exception determined and wilful impostors, cheating the public by design, for the mere purpose of gain, and often knowingly sending down their dupes to a hasty grave, for the poor profit on a box of pills! There is something so shocking in this, that it ought to rouse the whole community. Parents, at least, should fortify their children against such impositions, and this is the more necessary from the extent to which they are carried, and from the ingenious means which are resorted to for the purpose of deceiving the public.—*Fireside Education.*

Money.—Wealth is the goddess whom all the world worshippeth. There is many a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of apostolic discernment, it may be seen that it is almost wholly given to idolatry. If a man look no higher than his money for his enjoyments, then money is his god.—*Chalmers.*

Copies of Freeman's Plea for Africa, (third edition,) Carey's Letters; Miss Beecher's Letters; and the Life of Lott Carey; also the lithographic view of Bassa Cove, are for sale at the Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

ROBERT FULTON.

Robert Fulton, one of the most deservedly famous of modern engineers, was born in the town of Little Britain, state of Pennsylvania, in the year 1765. His family, though respectable, was not opulent, and the patrimony which fell to him as the elder of two sons, on the death of the father in 1768, was very small. He received his early education in the town of Lancaster, and displayed, even from childhood, a strong taste for those pursuits in which he afterwards acquired celebrity. All the intervals of study, dedicated usually by boys to play, were spent by young Fulton in the workshops of mechanics, or in the employment of his pencil; and by the time he had reached the age of seventeen, he had become so skilful in drawing, as to obtain considerable emolument by painting portraits and landscapes in Philadelphia, in which city he remained until he came to his majority.

In 1786, Fulton went to his native district to visit his mother, and had the pleasure of purchasing for her, with his earnings at Philadelphia, a small farm, which greatly increased her comforts for the remainder of her life. Having effected this labor of love, he set out to re-establish himself at Philadelphia, but met some gentlemen by the way, who were so much struck with the productions of his pencil, as to advise him strongly to go to England, assuring him that there he would obtain the patronage of his countryman, Benjamin West, then in high favor as a painter with the British public. Fulton followed the counsel thus accidentally given to him. At the age of twenty-two he crossed the Atlantic, and presented himself before Mr. West, who received him with the utmost kindness, and installed him at once as an inmate of his own family. Here Fulton continued for several years, practising the art of painting under the eye of his friendly entertainer. Owing to the loss at sea, some years afterwards, of a number of his manuscripts, it is not accurately known for what reason the subject of our memoir gave up the profession of an artist for that of an engineer. It would appear that he went to Devonshire in the character of a painter, and spent two years there, during which time he became known to the Duke of Bridgewater, of canal celebrity, and to Lord Stanhope, a nobleman famed alike for eccentricity and mechanical genius. The formation of such acquaintances possibly led to the alteration in Fulton's views for the future. Whatever might be the cause, we find him, from the year 1793 downwards, devoting apparently his whole mind and time to improvements in the mechanic arts. In the year mentioned, he engaged actively in a project to improve inland navigation, and in May 1794 he obtained from the British government a patent for a double inclined plane, to be used in transporting canal boats from one level to another, without the aid of locks. In the same year he submitted to the British Society for the Promotion of Arts and Commerce, an improvement on mills for sawing marble, for which he received an honorary medal, and the thanks of the society. He also obtained patents for machines for spinning flax and for making ropes, and invented a mechanical contrivance for scooping out the earth, in certain situations, to form the channels for canals or aqueducts. To conclude the account of his labors at this period in England, he published, in 1796, his Treatise on Canal Navigation, to which he appended his name as a professed Civil Engineer. This work, it was admitted by all, contained many ingenious and original thoughts on the subject of which it treats.

Whether these fruits of his genius were productive of much emolument to Mr. Fulton, does not seem to be well ascertained. In the year following the publication of his treatise, he left England and went to Paris, where he took up his residence with a distinguished countryman of his own, Mr. Joel Barlow. The objects to which Fulton's mind chiefly directed itself, during his seven years' stay in France, were of a remarkable cast. Under the impression, that, while individual countries maintained standing navies, the seas could never be the scene of secure and peaceful commerce, "I turned (says he) my whole attention to find out the means of destroying such engines of oppression, by some method which would put it out of the power of any nation to maintain such a system, and would compel every government to adopt the simple principles of education, industry, and a free circulation of its produce." This explanation refers to his schemes for destroying ships of war, by passing explosive machines secretly beneath them. After several fruitless attempts to call the attention of the French and Dutch governments to his plans for this purpose, Fulton was at last successful in inducing Bonaparte, in the year 1801, to appoint a commission with the view of inquiring into the practicability of his designs. Having gone to Brest, accordingly, Mr. Fulton there exhibited his machines. One of these was a plunging boat (called by him a Nautilus,) made water-tight in part, and otherwise so constructed, that, with three companions, the inventor could remain in it for four or five hours at the depth of many feet *below the surface of the water*, and could there propel it from place to place with great ease, without a ripple being seen above. At the same time, the Nautilus could sail as readily above as beneath the water, its sails being struck when the plunge was made. The other machine was named by the inventor a Torpedo, and was merely a submarine bomb, which could be exploded in water. Mr. Fulton showed to the commission these engines in actual operation, by remaining for hours in the water, and shifting from place to place in the Nautilus, and by blowing a shallop to atoms with the Torpedo. He made it clear, that, with a little flotilla of these engines, a vast fleet, under favorable circumstances, could be blown to pieces into the air.

After these experiments were made, an opportunity was sought of trying their effects on some of the British vessels then hovering around the French coasts. No proper chance, however, presented itself, and the French government became tired of the matter. At this juncture, the British ministry, who had heard with some alarm of Mr. Fulton's projects, made proposals to him to give his services to Britain. Sincere in his belief, that, wherever put in force, his inventions would ere long bring to an end the war-system of Europe, Mr. Fulton conceived himself at liberty to accept of the invitation from the British government. He went to London in May 1804, but his journey was productive only of disappointment. In the single opportunity afforded to him of trying his machines on French vessels, they failed of success. The British ministry also changed members, and in 1806 Mr. Fulton sailed for America. It is impossible to regret, for his own sake, that such was the issue of these schemes of destruction, though at the same time, we are firmly of opinion that his motives were pure, and that his anticipations would have been ultimately fulfilled. This notice of Fulton's explosive inventions may be closed, by mentioning, that he endeavored afterwards to apply the same engines to the defence of his native country, but did not succeed in extracting from them any practical benefit.

We have now to notice the great achievement of Fulton's life. For many years previous to this period, his attention had been turned to the subject of navigation by steam, as is distinctly proved by the following passage of a letter to him from Lord Stanhope, of date October 7, 1793:—"Sir, I have received yours of the 30th September, in which you propose to communicate to me the principles of an invention, which you say you have discovered, respecting the moving of ships by means of steam. I shall be glad to receive, &c." But although this letter shows Fulton to have formed plans for steam navigation much earlier than many persons had done, who afterwards sought to wrest from him the merit which was his due, the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels on water had been suggested long before, by Jonathan Hulls, in a little work published at London in 1737. Though this person's description of the machine invented by him is amazingly clear, and though he took out a patent for it, the attention of the world does not appear to have been arrested to the subject. The idea dropped aside for more than fifty years. About 1785, Patrick Miller, Esq., of Dalswinton, in Dumfriesshire (a gentleman who had made a fortune by banking, and bought that estate,) made experiments with a double vessel driven by paddle-wheels. The tutor of his children, James Taylor, a native of Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, and a man of much mechanic ingenuity, suggested the application of the steam-engine to Mr. Miller's paddled vessel; and the consequence was, the preparation of a vessel, having a small steam-engine on the deck, which was launched on Dalswinton Lake in October 1788—the first vessel of the kind, there is every reason to believe, ever put into operation in the world. A clever mechanician named Symington, an early friend of Taylor, was the person to whom the fitting up of this vessel was entrusted. Afterwards, at the expense of Mr. Miller, and under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Symington made another vessel, which was tried on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in December 1789, with such complete success, that, but for the injury done to the banks, it in all probability would never have been taken off. The disgust of Mr. Miller with the expense of this experiment was the means of withdrawing him and Taylor from the pursuit of an interesting object, which was then followed up for some years by Symington alone. It has always been asserted that Mr. Fulton, when on a visit to Scotland, saw and examined a boat made by Symington, which was lying in a dismantled state on the banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal. However this may be, it is certain that the first decisive experiments of the same nature, made by Fulton himself, did not take place until the year 1803, when he was resident in Paris. In the intervals which his Torpedo schemes at that time allowed to him, he prosecuted ardently the subject of steam navigation, in concert with the American ambassador, Mr. R. Livingstone. In July of the year mentioned, their first experimental boat, which was sixty-six feet long by eight feet wide, and was driven by wheels, was launched on the Seine, in presence of the members of the French Institute, and a great concourse of spectators. The boat moved slowly, but in other respects the experiment was perfectly satisfactory, and Messrs. Fulton and Livingstone resolved to carry the same principles into practical operation, as soon as they met in their native country.

Fulton went to England, as has been related, and did not reach America till the year 1806. Previously to that time, Mr. Livingstone had got an act passed by the legislature of New York, granting to himself and Mr. Fulton the exclusive privilege of steam navigation in all the waters of the state, for the term of twenty years. Though they passed this statute, the senators of New York actually regarded it as a mere delusion, and made it a standing jest for more than one session. Similar feelings of scorn and derision pervaded the minds of the American public at large, Notwithstanding this, Fulton, immediately on his arrival in New York, began the construction of his steamboat. The expense proved to be great, and he was compelled to offer a share of the prospective advantages to some of his friends, with the view of getting pecuniary aid in the mean time. No man would accept his offers. "My friends (as he himself relates) were civil, but shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. I felt the full force of the lamentation of the poet,

> Truths would you teach, to save a sinking land,
> All shun, none aid you, and few understand.

As I had occasion to pass daily to and from the building-yard while my boat was in progress, I have often loitered, unknown, near the idle groups of strangers gathering in little circles, and heard various inquiries as to the object of this new vehicle. The language was uniformly that of scorn, sneer, or ridicule. The loud laugh rose at my expense, the dry jest, the wise calculation of losses and expenditure, the dull but endless repetition of '*the Fulton Folly*.' Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish, cross my path."

In spite of this painful discouragement, the boat was completed in August 1807. To continue his own affecting language, "The day arrived when the experiment was to be made (on the Hudson river.) To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I wanted some friends to go on board to witness the first successful trip. Many of them did me the favour to attend, as a matter of personal respect; but it was manifest they did it with reluctance, fearing to be partners of my mortification, and not of my triumph. I was well aware that, in my case, there were many reasons to doubt of my own success. The machinery was new and ill made, and many parts were constructed by mechanics unacquainted with such work; and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be presumed to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived in which the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, sad, and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given, and the boat moved on a short distance, and then stopped, and became immoveable. To the silence of the preceding moment, now succeeded murmurs of discontent and agitation, and whispers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated, 'I told you so—it is a foolish scheme—I wish we were well out of it.' I elevated myself on a platform, and stated that I knew not what was the matter; but if they would be quiet, and indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on or abandon the voyage. I went below, and discovered that a slight malajustment was the cause. It was obviated. The boat went on; we left New York; we passed through the highlands; we reached Albany! Yet even then imagination, superseded the force of fact. *It was doubted if it could be done again, or if it could be made, in any case, of any great value.*" Well may Mr. N. P. Willis, in quoting this letter of his distinguished countryman,* exclaim, "What an affecting picture of the struggles of a great mind, and what a vivid lesson of encouragement to genius, is contained in this simple narration!"

Other descriptions of the first voyage of the Clermont as the steam-boat was named, are scarcely less interesting than the builder's own. Pine-wood was the fuel used, and the ignited vapour from this substance rose many feet above the flue, sending off an occasional galaxy of sparks to a great height, so that those who saw the boat returning at night, at the rate of five miles an hour, could only conceive her to be a monster moving on the waters, defying the winds and tide, and breathing flames and smoke. It was even said that the crews of the ordinary vessels on the river hid themselves under decks and fell to their prayers. But the good people on the Hudson ere long become familiar with the spectacle, for the Clermont soon began to travel regularly, as a passage-boat, between Albany and New York.

Thus for the *first time*, most certainly, was steam navigation made effectually conducive to the common purposes of life, by the genius and pereeverance of Robert Fulton. He soon afterwards took out a patent for his inventions in navigation by steam, but all his exertions could not save him from the encroachments of others on his rights. A series of vexatious lawsuits was the consequence, by which his life was long embittered, and his fortune impaired. In 1811, Fulton built two steamers, as ferry-boats for crossing the Hudson. It was in the succeeding year that the example he had set was followed by Mr. Bell of Helensburgh, who launched a steam-vessel on the Clyde, the first used for the service of the public in the old hemisphere. Various steam-boats were about the same period built under the directions of Fulton, for the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and other waters of the United States. He also gave his valuable assistance to the construction of the Erie canal and other public works.

When war was declared between Great Britain and the United States in 1814, Mr. Fulton again directed his attention to the subject of Torpedoes, submarine guns, and other instruments of the kind, but none of his schemes were ever brought into practice. He erected, however, a steam ship of war (named Fulton the First,) of such size that several thousand men might parade on her deck, and capable of throwing an immense quantity of red-hot shot from her numerous port-holes. But when the engineer of this magnificent structure had nearly seen it completed, he was removed from his country and friends. Having exposed himself too long on the deck of his steam-frigate, in bad weather, he was seized with a severe pulmonary affection, and died on the 24th of February 1815.

In person, Mr. Fulton was tall and well proportioned. He was a man as excellent in his private as in his public character, being generous, affectionate, and humane. To *him*, rating his deeds even as low as his worst detractors would make them, the human race owes much. The waters of half the world are now covered with models of that splendid machine, which, thirty years ago, he set afloat on the waves of the Hudson; and the journey between the Old and New Worlds is, by the same means, made now a pleasure-trip of a few summer days.

VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The second annual report of the trustees of this institution has been published, but from its great length we give below an abstract of it. The building for the accommodation of the insane is yet in an unfinished state for the want of funds; eleven thousand dollars have been expended in the furnishing and completion of the central part of the building and one wing—one wing now remaining incomplete, which, when finished will accommodate one hundred patients. The institution has been full, and the demands for admission require the completion of the whole edifice.

During the past year 81 patients have been in the institution, 34 of whom were there at the commencement of the year, and 47 were admitted during the year—45 have been discharged, and 36 now remain. The Trustees say:

"In less than two years from the opening of this institution, 31 have been discharged who have been restored to reason and usefulness. Among these husbands have been restored to wives and wives to husbands, parents to children and children to parents, who would otherwise have been wretched in themselves, and the source of almost inconceivable affliction to those with whom they were connected. There have been received a large number of chronic cases, and though we cannot have the happiness of witnessing the recovery of so large a proportion as in recent cases, still we can behold, what is little less desirable, the great improvement in their habits and comfort. Among the incurable cases was one who had been insane 23 years, and for a considerable time had been filthy and would offer violence and tear the clothes of those who administered to her wants. After a residence of six months at the asylum, her habits had so far improved that she was neat, orderly, and inoffensive, and engaged daily in some useful labor. It is several months since she returned to her friends, and we are happy to learn that she continues in the same improved state. Many other cases might be mentioned of the improved state of the incurable patients. When we contemplate what has already been effected in so short a time, may we not look forward to the future with joyous anticipation of the immense good which will result from this institution."

The following is the report of the Superintendant and Physician of the Asylum:

Since the opening of the institution there have been admitted—old cases	60
Recent cases	35
There have been discharged in the same time—old cases	34
Recent cases	25
Remaining Oct. 1st, 1838	36
Of the 59 discharged there have recovered	31
Improved	15
Unimproved	10
Died	3
Of the 34 old cases discharged, there have been,—recovered	9
Improved	14
Unimproved	9
Died	2
Of the 25 recent cases discharged, there have been,—recovered	22
Improved	1
Unimproved	2
Died	1
Patients remaining October 1st, 1837,	
Old cases	23
Recent cases	11
Admitted during the past year—old cases	27
Recent cases	20
Whole number in the Asylum the past year	81
Discharged same time—old cases	23
Recent cases	22
Of the 45 discharged there have been recovered	25
Improved	10
Unimproved	8
Died	2
Of the 23 old cases discharged there have been—recovered	6
Improved	9
Unimproved	7
Died	1
Of the 22 recent cases discharged there have been—recovered	19
Improved	1
Unimproved	1
Died	1
Of the 26 old cases that remain there are	
Improved	15
Unimproved	11
Of the 10 recent cases that remain there are—improved	8
Unimproved	2
Recovered of all the cases discharged	52 1-2 pr ct.
" of all the old cases discharged	26 1-2 pr ct.
" of all the recent cases discharged	88 pr ct.
" of all discharged the past year	55 1-2 pr ct.
" of all the old cases discharged past year	26 pr ct.
" of all the recent cases dis. past year	86 1-3 pr ct.

In noticing the above summary of cases, it will be seen that there has been a large proportion of old cases since the commencement of our operations. Of the recent cases, or those which were not of more than six months duration, a good proportion have recovered; and of the old cases, as many as usually recover in our best institutions. Many of the old cases were of several years standing, and a large number had passed into an incurable state.

The expenses of the Asylum for the past year were $4,970,10, exclusive of the products of the farm.

From the New York Observer.

MILK! MILK!!

We have never visited any place where the milk was so bad as that used in the city of New York. We used to think its inferior quality arose from its being adulterated by a mixture of chalk and water. But our New York city exchanges tell us differently. There are 18,000 cows in the immediate vicinity of the city, from whose milk the inhabitants are supplied;—these cows are fed with 2,000,000 bushels of annually distilled grains in the city and neighborhood. These grains are corrupt and unhealthy; so much so, that they consume the flesh around the cow's teeth, also rotting the teeth, so that all these cows, becoming sickly in one year, are sent to the market to serve the people as a miserable substitute for beef, and 18,000 new and healthy cows are substituted in their place in one year, to share the fate of their predecessors. So poisonous is their milk, that out of 100 children fed with it, 49 die yearly. Thus 2,000,000 bushels of grain distilled, scatters disease among men and beasts. Our bread is destroyed, and a distilled destroyer sent into all the land. When will enlightened public sentiment put down the growing evil?—*Olive Branch.*

We have received several notes, inquiring where pure milk can be obtained. Some time since, we published the names of twelve milk-men, who were believed to furnish a pure article. There are probably others, who may be ascertained by careful inquiry. Indeed, we were told, several weeks ago, that thirty or forty had purified their premises. But our principal object, now, is to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Husted & Mead, in another part of this paper. We hear a good report of the advertisers, as men who may be trusted, and of Greenwich as a dairy region. The Editor of the Evangelist certifies that the milk proves good on trial.

We believe that impure and otherwise inferior food is as great a cause of ill health in cities, as impure air or water. *Steam* must overcome this evil. The soil in the immediate vicinity of a city like this, is not capable of furnishing an adequate supply of fresh provisions. Every attempt, therefore, to bring pure and undecayed food to us from a greater distance than formerly, should be encouraged. If the present undertaking is patronised as it ought to be, many others, residing near L. I. Sound, on the banks of the Hudson, and in other places easily accessible by steam, will follow the example, and we shall have a supply of wholesome food.

Reported for the United States Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER &c. FOR OCTOBER, 1838.

The month just closed has been attended with more Easterly and wet weather than usual. Rain fell on eleven different days, and the whole quantity during the month was within a few fractions of five inches. The average quantity of each year in this latitude, is very nearly the same; so that if it don't come at one season of the year, it will at another. N. W. and easterly winds prevailed a greater part of the month. There were but six mornings in which frost was visible.

The medium or average state of the mercury at sunrise, was 46; and at 2 o'clock 57. But taking the 24 hours of each day during the month, it was 52.

The corresponding month of last year at sunrise, averaged 47½; and at 2 o'clock 62. But the average of the whole month was 55.

On the 11th of the month, part of the Alleghany mountains were covered with snow; and on the 15th, there was a light fall of it at Montreal. A few flakes fell in this city on the 29th, but on the 31st there were several smart snow squalls; and the wind blew very hard and very cold from the N. W. from ten o'clock in the morning, until nearly sunset.

We observed in our last Review that so many disasters at sea had not been experienced during any season since 1821, and we may now state that a continuation of the melancholy details has been received ever since. Many vessels, and many lives have been lost off Cape Florida and elsewhere. Some ship-masters who have followed the sea for thirty years, have reported that they never knew such a series of severe gales as were experienced in the month of September. They commenced earlier in some of the European seas. In July, very boisterous weather was experienced in the Black Sea, from 41 to 46 N. latitude, and from 45 to 58 E. longitude. After a dreadful gale, which took place on the 27th July, one hundred and thirty bodies were picked up on the borders of the Bosphorus.

We feel gratified in being able to introduce into the miscellaneous part of our Reviews, any statistics like the following, which we think must be interesting to our readers:—In Illinois, in 1821, before the internal improvements of the country were commmenced, wheat was sold for 37 cents a bushel; India corn for 12 cents; good milch cows for four dollars each; and pork for one cent a pound. At this time (1838) wheat is selling for one dollar a bushel; corn for sixty cents; cows from 15 to 20 dollars each; and pork from four to five cents a pound.

In Indiana, the price of flour in 1824, was 2 dollars a barrel, and bacon at 3 cents a pound. In 1838, a price current published in the same neighborhood, quotes the former at eight dollars a barrel, and the latter from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

CHANGE YOUR SEED.—We have for more than half a century frequently heard a change of seed recommended by experienced agriculturalists, and the benefits arising from it have been astonishing. Forty bushels of Indian corn have been reckoned a tolerable good crop; but Judge Buel of Albany, N. Y. introduced the Dutton corn, and the Rohan potatoe, upon his farm last spring, and notwithstanding the drought, he says in a letter to a friend, that he raised from 110 to 120 bushels of shelled corn to the acre; and 370 bushels of potatoes. So much for a *change of seed.* C. P.

BRONCHITIS.

A much esteemed ministering brother, who had been severely afflicted with this complaint, informed us last week that he was perfectly restored by making an entire change in his course of treatment. He had been in the habit of muffling up his throat particularly on going out into the air either from the pulpit or from the house, and the disease increased to such a degree that he was unable to speak but a minute or two without great distress. On consulting with a physician of skill and experience, he was advised to dismiss his bandages, and leave his throat exposed to the air at all times, whether in doors or out, and by no means to put any thing extra round his neck after the services of the pulpit. This advice was strictly followed; with merely a slight strip of black silk round the shirt collar, not much larger than a piece of ribbon. The debility and soreness have left the throat, the voice is perfectly restored, and no more difficulty of utterance experienced. During preaching he thinks if water is used at all, it had much better be applied outside than in. The physician totally condemned the practice so much in use among ministers of muffling up their necks with handkerchiefs and cravats, and pointed his attention to several of the old veterans in the ministry who never knew any thing about muffling up as now practiced, and knew nothing about bronchitis, though they had performed ten times the amount of labor in speaking than those suffering from the throat disease.

[*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

We extract from the New Haven Palladium, some interesting passages of letters from the East:

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2, 1838.

The passage from Smyrna was delightful; we left Syra at 5 P. M., passing out between the isles of Tyno and Mycone, and having a view of Delos. The whole voyage across the Archipelago, was like crossing Long Island Sound in beautiful weather. In the morning we were just clearing the channel between Scio and the mainland, and soon rounded the cape on the S. W. side of the Gulf of Smyrna. This gulf or bay is 40 miles long, by 6 or 8 broad, having mountains on each side, not high, but picturesque; the country covered with vineyards and orchards of olive and fig trees. Smyrna itself lies at the extremity, on very low ground, and has one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Appearance of Constantinople—Turkish female passengers in a Steamboat.

On Saturday at 5 P. M., I again embarked for Constantinople, on board the Crescent, one of the Danube line of steamers. This seems a very enterprising line; they have established steamers not only to Constantinople, but from Constantinople to Trebisond, Smyrna, and Salonika; and are about to put on a boat from Smyrna to Beriout in a few weeks. Had this been done before, it would have saved me three weeks of time. We had a beautiful sail in the Gulf; during the night we passed through the channel between Mitylene and the mainland; and at sunrise we were just issuing from it, and near Cape Baba. We passed between Tenedos and the coast, and had a fine view of the island of Juebro and Somothrace, and also of the plain of Troy, with Mt. Ida in the back ground. The Dardanelles present nothing of great interest; the shores are not high nor picturesque. The deck of the steemer was covered with Greeks and Turks, also some Turkish females; the Turks always take passage on deck, where they sit and smoke all day and sleep at night. They have their rugs or carpets on which they sit and sleep—they like to talk with Franks who can speak their language. We entered the sea of Marmora before night, and arrived at this city about half past four on Monday morning. It was too early to enjoy the approach to Constantinople, which is very beautiful; but when we came opposite to Seraglio Point, and entered the Golden Horn or Harbor, it was light enough to enjoy all the magnificence of the scene. In its situation, in the midst of splendid waters, on many waving hills, and in its gay and generous oriental architecture, this city surpasses all that I have yet seen.

Mr. Smith remained at Smyrna, to complete with Mr. Hallock, his preparations for a fount of Arabic type. He expects to come on and accompany me to Germany, in order to get it cast.

SCENERY AROUND CONSTANTINOPLE.—August 7th, Tuesday. On the afternoon of the day of our arrival, we went to the Vale of Sweet Waters—a continuation of the Golden Horn towards the north-east, where a stream comes in, and there is a valley with a Kiosk or a summer house of the Sultan, and a park not unlike an English Park. It is a charming spot, about two or three miles from the city, and is much frequented by the Turkish females on Friday (the Mahomedan Sabbath) who go hither by water in the light, sharp, swift caiques, or by land in their Arabas or gilded carriages often drawn by a yoke of white oxen. When we were there only a few were present. The next day we went with Mr. Holmes over to the Asiatic side, back of Sentair, to a hill from which we had a fine view of the city in all its gorgeousness, as also of the splendid Bosphorus lined with villages and palaces, and further too, of the sea of Marmora with Prina's Islands and the bay of Nicomedia; while in the south, over Brusa, the Asiatic Olympus reared his snow-capped head and glittered in the bright oriental sun. We descended by another route to the Bosphorus, at the village of Beyler Bey, where the Sultan chiefly resides. His palace is a light, airy, and beautiful structure, reminding one strongly of the fairy visions of the Arabian tales. On returning home, the rest of the party went to visit and dine with Mr. Rhodes, the New York ship builder, who is now in so high favor with the Sultan.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

"DO YOU TAKE A NEWSPAPER?"

Messrs. Editors—I was much pleased with the perusal of a selected article in the Bulletin of last Saturday under the above caption. One passage, in particular, struck me as being especially worthy the consideration of male readers. It is this: "If what is often spent in the bar room, oyster cellar, and numerous other places of like character, was put together," it would soon amount to more than would pay for, and the time spent at such places, would be more than sufficient to peruse, any periodical in the land."

But although this consideration is worthy the attention of all, and applicable to many, still there are those who frequent neither the "bar room" nor the "oyster cellar," who yet spend large sums annually in the indulgence of a vice, which, I am sorry to admit, is by no means unfashionable. I allude to the habit of smoking.

It is a conviction that I entertain derived from experience, that more money is spent in the course of a year for *segars* alone, by any one addicted to smoking, than would pay for the subscription to any periodical in the land. Nay, more; that with the *majority of* habitual smokers, each one expends more for his favourite indulgence, *than would pay for three* of the most popular and useful periodicals!

I have a case in point: Two merchants (partners) in this city, (whose names can be given if required) are of different tastes with regard to the use of tobacco. They are both fathers of families. The one uses segars freely, the expense of which he charges in his mercantile capacity to "personal expenses." He takes no newspaper in his family. The other uses no tobacco at all, in any form, but takes *four* periodicals (independently of those necessary for the firm,) which *he* charges to "personal expenses." The cost of tobacco to the first has averaged over *thirty dollars* per annum for several years; the cost to the latter for literature has been less than that amount! Now, this is not merely a matter of dollars and cents. The family of the one are annoyed by the fumes of tobacco—those of the other, are improved morally and intellectually, by the perusal of sterling periodicals, and at less cost! Now, between the two partners, which shall we say has pursued the wiser course in making out a leading item of "personal expenses?" Let the impartial decide.

ANTI-NICOTIA.

METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE WHILE LIVING.

This is of the utmost utility for all those who are not experienced judges by the eye, and by the following directions the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle. Take a string; put it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth: then with the string measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock: direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder-blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and work the figure in the following manner; girth of the bullock, 6 ft. 4 in.; length, 5 ft. 3 in.; which multiplied together, makes 34 square superficial feet; that again multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth,) makes 713 lbs., and allowing 14 pounds to the stone, is 50 stone, 13 lbs. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in the girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth and two feet along the back, which multiplied together, makes four square feet; that multiplied by eleven, the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three in girth, makes 44 lbs., which divided by 14 to bring it to stones, is three stones two lbs. Again, suppose a calf, sheep, &c., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and nine inches in length, which multiplied together makes sixteen and a half square feet; that multiplied by sixteen, the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than five feet, and more than three in girth, makes 26 pounds; which divided by fourteen, to bring it into stones, is eighteen stone twelve pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of black cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, be as exact taken this way, as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sink the offal, and which every man who can get a bit of chalk may easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast, of one stone in twenty, from that of a fat one; and for a cow that has had calves, one stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.

[*Cattle Keeper's Guide.*

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

No. 27, Sansom street, Philadelphia; where all communications are to be addressed.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, payable in advance.

Thomas Buchanan, Colonization Office, 27 Sansom treet, is General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Subscriptions and communications for the Herald can be addressed to Mr. Buchanan.

* In a very interesting work, entitled "American Scenery," now publishing in numbers in England, which gives, at a moderate expense, an excellent idea of the beautiful and magnificent of the United States. The letter-press is by Mr. Willis.